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1918
NPM

EXICO

ISSUE OF 1873-1883

COLLECTORS CLUB
HANDBOOK NUMBER ONE

J. BRACE CHITTENDEN

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MEXICO

ISSUE OF 1874-1883

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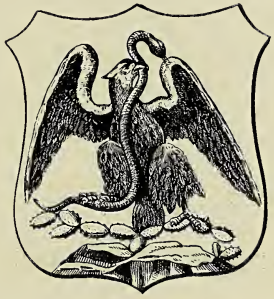
By J. BRACE CHITTENDEN, Ph.D.



HAND BOOK NUMBER ONE

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COLLECTORS CLUB
NEW YORK
1918

Postal History
Reference Library
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New York.

This edition consists of 250 copies
of which the first 100 are numbered.

This is Number E

Bruce Cutbertson

To Dr. Thaddeus P. Hyatt

with Author Compliments

New York

Feb. 16th, 1922

In its Program for 1916-1917 the Collectors Club included a Monograph Competition to encourage the writing of articles based on original research, and it was the desire of the Club to make the winning of this competition the highest honor of American Philately.

Several noteworthy Monographs were entered, and the Gold Medal was won by Dr. J. Brace Chittenden for "The 1874-1883 Issue of Mexico". As planned at the time the competition was instituted, the Collectors Club now publishes this work, and it is hoped that it will be the first of an important and valuable series.

THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

INTRODUCTION

No one could be more surprised than the author to find that so much space and time can be devoted to the seven stamps with which this monograph is concerned. A general collection made within the last forty years which does not contain varieties of all seven would be exceptional and on the other hand, one that presents all possible varieties probably does not exist. It must include as common a stamp as can be found in nineteenth century Mexico and also at least one as scarce as any, not excepting the celebrated Campeche local. As an issue, it has been comparatively neglected by the many able specialists who during the last thirty years have written about the stamps of Mexico. In the light of their research there is no serious difficulty to be overcome in forming a representative and intelligent collection of the stamps of this country. At one time very popular, they have passed through a long period of general disfavor due to a mass of indifferent counterfeits, nearly all of the first two issues. In the series in question no counterfeits exist.

The standard authority in English is the Catalogue for Advanced Collectors wherein the chapter on Mexico was written by H. Collin and H. L. Calman with the collaboration of A. E. Lawrence, published in 1900. Antedating this work by four years, we find the German authority in Heitman's Handbook based on the collections and research of V. Schell, J. H. Anheisser and A. Puschel.

The work of these gentlemen in Dusseldorf probably did more to break Herr Heitman's bank account than that of any others in this ambitious hand book. To call it a "hand book" is a joke worthy of the Fliegende Blatter, for it requires two hands to hold one volume and the publication ended with the second, closing with the letter N. About four hundred of the 1060 pages in Vol. II are devoted to Mexico and the standard attained is very high. As a catalogue it is thoroughly reliable in all its positive statements, and as a treatise on the philatelic history of Mexico it carries one far into the related fields of geography and history with detail and accuracy truly remarkable. To collect in this fashion is something more than to gather an accumulation of stamps. The powers of observation, logical deduction and order are exercised to a high degree, and a hobby or recreation that leads to such considerable knowledge of a language, coinage, government, geography and history deserves and will always command the interest of the best intellects. The microscope has its merits, but the broad view is the one to attain, and as a splendid example of the possibilities in historical philately there is none better than this work of Frhrn. v. Schell and J. H. Anheisser and Herr A. Puschel written twenty-two years ago.

Wherein this monograph is not original, it is based entirely on these two books. Kohl in his last catalogue refers to a new presentation of the issue of 1874-1883 by Dr. Schafer of Meissen about to be published when the war broke out, of which nothing is known at this date outside of Germany. E. W. Wetherall in the Philatelic Journal of India, 1909, presented some notes on the three plates of the 25c. Aside from the foregoing, very little of anything exists in print concerning this issue.

As to this monograph, it is based on certain notes found desirable in arranging the accumulations in my collection without any thought of publication until encouraged thereto by the Collectors Club of New York. This accounts for the inclusion of the historical and postal history concerning the earlier issues which would be a logical introduction to a handbook concerning all of these. The Committee decided to include them as designed to be helpful to the collector of Mexican stamps in general, as it is improbable that anyone interested would confine his attention to the particular issue in question. To the Collectors Club and especially to the Committee on Publication, Dr. Morgenthau, Mr. Luff, Mr. Poole and Mr. Steinway, I am greatly indebted for their valuable time and sympathetic interest. The arduous work of the editor has been assumed by Mr. J. J. Klemann as a personal favor. In only one instance have I interfered and that is to insist that it be recorded that the Committee on Publication appreciate fully how much it has meant to the Club to have secured the necessary aid which due to his exceptional experience, he has been able to lend. Concerning the subject matter itself, these gentlemen should not be held responsible.

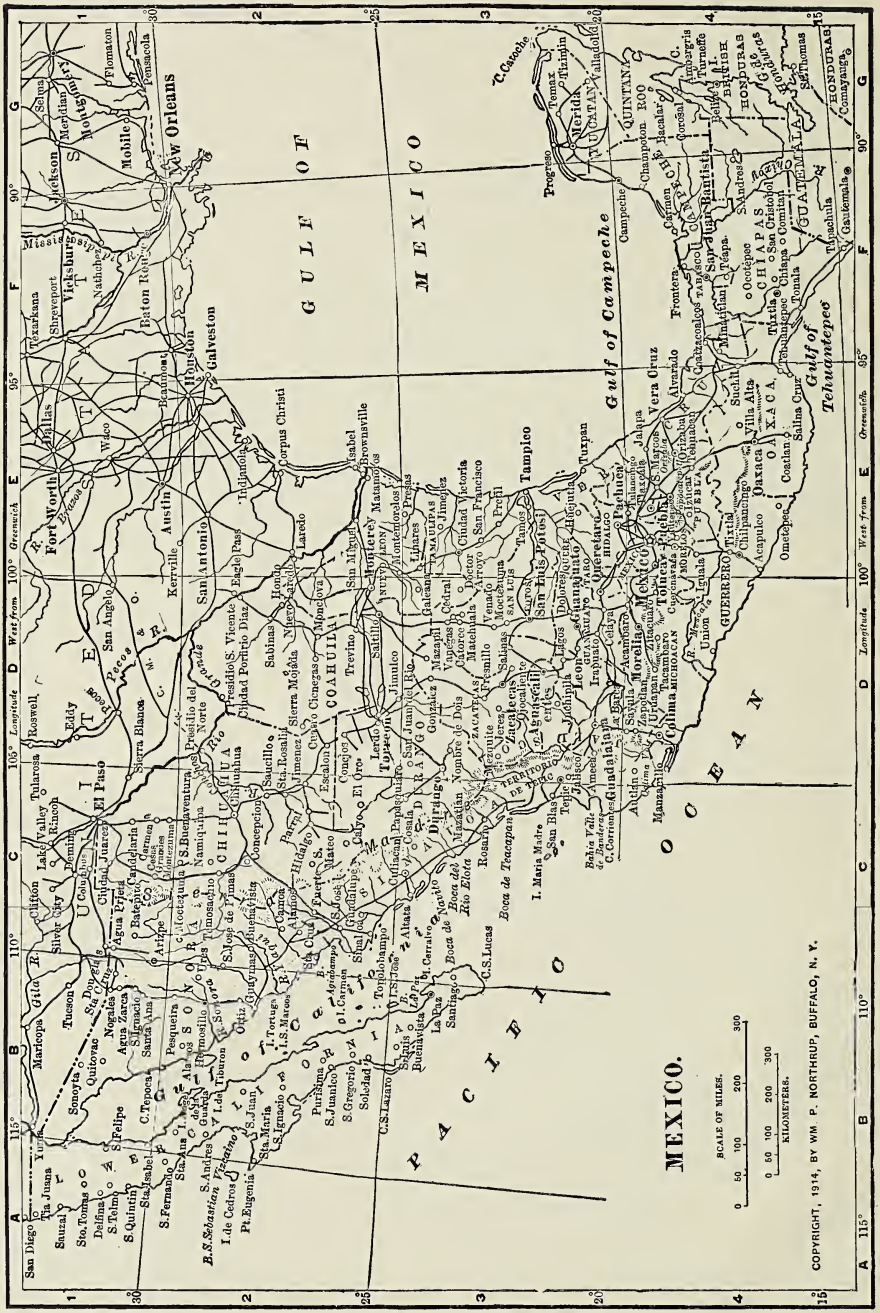
Finally I have to record my indebtedness to the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. for the valuable privilege of reproducing the several types of surcharges taken from the plates of the Catalogue for Advanced Collectors to which it would be difficult to add anything of importance.

J. BRACE CHITTENDEN.

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL EVENTS

1325 (about)	Mexico, Aztec name Tenochtitlan, or "Stone-cactus-place", founded by the Aztec Indians. See Prescott, History of the Conquest of Mexico.
1521	Conquest of Mexico by Cortes.
1535-1821	Rule of the Viceroys under Spain.
1810	First revolt under Hidalgo.
1815	Second revolt under Morelos.
1821	Third revolt under Iturbide gains recognition of Mexican independence from O'Donoju, the last of the Viceroys.
1822, Feb. 24	Meeting of the First Mexican Congress which ended by electing Iturbide as Emperor, but he was forced to abdicate by Santa Anna.
1824	First constitution. Practical independence of the states. At this date 18 states, 4 territories, and a Federal District at Mexico City.
1824-1836	Civil war. Rise of Santa Anna.
1836	Second constitution, abolishing the State lines. Revolt of Texas.
1845	War with the United States to recover Texas.
1857	Fourth and present constitution under Juarez, Feb. 5.
1863	Intervention by Louis Napoleon of France caused by ceaseless disorders and establishment of Empire under Maximilian of Austria.
1867	Execution of Maximilian and capture of Mexico by Diaz, general under Juarez. Progress under Juarez for ten years.
1872	Death of Juarez; presidency of Lerdo de Tejada.
1877	Diaz made President.
1880	Gonzalez President.
1884-1912	Progress of Mexico under permanent presidency of Diaz.

8. MEXICO


MEXICO.
SCALE OF MILES.
0 50 100 200 300
0 50 100 200 300
KILOMETERS.
COPYRIGHT, 1914, BY WM P. NORTHRUP, BUFFALO, N. Y.
GULF OF MEXICO
PACIFIC OCEAN
Gulf of Campeche
Gulf of Tehuantepec
MEXICO
TEXAS
Fort Worth
Galveston
New Orleans
Mobile
Pensacola
El Paso
San Antonio
Laredo
Corpus Christi
Brownsville
Tampico
Vera Cruz
Mexico
Puebla
Oaxaca
Acapulco
Guadalajara
Mazatlan
Tucson
Yuma
San Diego
Merida
Campeche
Progreso
Salina Cruz
Tehuantepec
Tapachula
Guatemala
HONDURAS
BRITISH
GUATEMALA
Longitude West from Greenwich
Latitude

GEOGRAPHICAL

States and Territories of Mexico(1856-1900) With Head District Post Offices Established Therein.*

North Central States on U. S. Border

States	Postal Districts Established
Sonora	Guaymas (Guaimas) 1865 to 1872
	Hermosillo (Pitic, Hermocillo) 1856-63 and 1878-83
	Ures (46) (San Miguel de)
Chihuahua	Chihuahua (16)
	Parral (Hidalgo del) (9) 1874
	Rio Florido (Coronado) 1856 (?) Reported to Chihuahua thereafter.
Coahuila	Saltillo (Leona Vicario) (31)
Nuevo-Leon	Monterey (Monterrey) (28)

States on the Pacific Ocean

Lower California, Territory.	La Paz (der Friede) (15)
Sinaloa	Mazatlan (24)
Tepic, Territory	Tepic (10)
Jalisco (Xalisco)	C.(iudad) Guzman (14) Zapotlan el Grande)
	Cocula (14)
	Guadalajara (Guadalaxara) (27)
	Lagos (9)
	Mascotta (Reported to Cocula)
Colima	Colima (Coliman, Villa Alvarez) (7)
Michoacan	Maravatio (5)
	Morelia (Valladolid) (28)
	Tlalpujahua 1856-1866
	Zamora (11)
Guerrero (Guerero)	Acapulco (3)
	C.(iudad) Bravos (Chilpancingo) (11)
	Iguala (Yguala) (C. Igula de Iturbid) 1861-66
	Tixtla (Tixtla de Guerrero) 1856-1868
Oaxaca	Oaxaca (Oajaca) (34)
Chiapas	Capitol. San Cristobal las Casas (Central [31] P. O.) A small place, Chiapa, in this state is not meant to be designated.

*On the 30th September, 1875, there were in Mexico 855 post offices classified as follows: One General Post Office, Mexico, 53 principal offices and 801 subordinate offices. The number of subordinate offices reporting to the designated principal office is indicated after the name. A complete list will be found in Chapman's "Eagle and Maximilian Stamps of Mexico." Only the principal offices are important in connection with the issues of 1874-83 as the problems concerning Habilitados and sub-consignments are not involved.

States on the Gulf of Mexico

States	Postal Districts Established
Tamaulipas	Camargo 1857-68
	C.(iudad) Victoria (Victorio de Tamaulipas) (Aguayuo) (12)
	Matamores (5)
	Tampico (11)
	Tula de T.(amaulipas) (2)
Veracruz	Cordoba (Cordova) (4)
	Jalapa (Xalapa) (21)
	Orizava (Orizaba) (5)
	Tuxpan (Tuspan) (Tuxpam) (3)
	Villacruz (Villa Rica de la Vera Cruz) (26)
Tobasco	Surcharge refers to the state. Capitol, San Juan Bautista. No town of the name exists. (21)
Campeche	Campeche (4)
	I. (isla—island) del Carmen 1856-1866
Yucatan	Merida (33)

Central States

Durango	Durango (27)
Zacatecas	Zacatecas (26)
Aguascalientes	Aguascalientes (Hot Springs) (Aguascalles) (5)
San Luis Potosi	S.(an) L.(uis) Potosi (27)
Guanajuato	Guanajuato (Guanaxuato) (17)
Queretaro	Queretaro (32)
Hidalgo	Apam (5)
	Huejutla (Huexotla) (17)
	Pachuca (Pachuca de Guerrero) (13)
	Tula (de Allende) (8)
	Tulancengo (Tulacingo) (8)
Federal District	Mexico (Megico) (Mejico)
	Tacubaya (Atlacubayan) (7)
Mexico	Cuautitlan (Quautitlan) (Coautitlan) (5)
	Chalco (10)
	Ixtlahuaca 1856-1867
	Jelotepec (Xilotepec de Abasolo) (5)
	Lerma 1856-1867
	Sultepec (Zultepec) 1856
	Soyaniquilpam 1856-1859
	Temascaltepec (de Gonzalez) 1856-1859
	Toluca (Tollocan) (24)
	Texcoco 1859
Morelos	Cuernavaca (7)
Puebla	Puebla (de Zaragoza) (43)
	Tehuacan (Teguacan) (6)
	Tepeji (de la Seda) (Tepexi) (?)
Tlaxcala	Tlaxcala (Tlachcala) (6)

It would appear from this list that in the twenty-seven states, two territories, and the Federal District, there were at one time or another as many as 73 head post offices established. During the currency of no one issue, as late as 1883, were there as many districts as this. In 1856 either 46 or 47 districts are known as the only names found surcharged on the stamps. Some of these occur only on this issue. In particular: Ixtlahuaca in 1856-1861 only; Lerma in 1856, 1864 and possibly 1861 (Caillebotte); Sultepec in 1856 and possibly 1861 (Caillebotte); Tamascaltepec in 1856; Zapotlan in 1865-1866 only; Thalpujahua 1856-1866 only. In the 1874-1878 issue there were 60 numbered districts, but only 53 or 54 principal offices. Cordova No. 10 and also 61 has two numbers; 17 Guaymas? 18 Guanajuato? 41 Tepiji? 42 Tepic? 43 Texcoco? and 44 Tixtla? are either extremely scarce or have yet to be discovered. From 1878 to 83 there were 54 numbered districts, Colima receiving two numbers, 49 and 55.

POSTAL HISTORY OF MEXICO.

The important changes in the postal history of Mexico appear as usual as a result of political events. The year 1855 marked the end of the Santa Anna influence and the formation of a new government directed by Alverez, Comonfort and Juarez, and by decree of February 21, 1856, Comonfort, the temporary president, first introduced postage stamps, the postmaster-general being G. Prieto. The stamps are now generally conceded to have been delivered to the postmasters July 31st and sold first to the public of Mexico City August 1, 1856. Like most periods this was one of revolutions and it is remarkable that postal matters should thrive at all. Comonfort was deposed in 1858 and according to the constitution Juarez, as chief justice, was entitled to the presidency but was unable to overcome the conservatives until January 11, 1861. That is, the first issue might be called that of Comonfort, consisting of the colored impressions on white paper (1856-1861) and the second, black, gray black or green on colored papers which might be designated as that of Juarez (Jan. 1861-1863).

The excesses of all parties led to foreign intervention, culminating in 1863, when Louis Napoleon's army entered the City of Mexico and Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, accepted the throne and attempted to establish the Empire of Mexico. Juarez continued to keep a force in the northern states opposed to the imperialists. This accounts for the republican issue under Juarez at a date coincident with those of the empire.

The same postmaster general under whom stamps were introduced, G. Prieto, had ordered them from the American Bank Note Company of New York, and the first lot had arrived a few days before Juarez was obliged to leave Mexico City by the French, June 10, 1863. Juarez in his retreat took the stamps and postal authorities with him, first to S. L. Potosi, then to Saltillo, and then to Monterey, where his control was limited by the French during the fall and winter, 1863-64. In 1864 Guadalajara and Zacatecas were occupied by the French and Juarez retreated to Chihuahua, and in 1865 retreated further north to Paso del Norte on the Rio Grande. His stamps of a consequent revolutionary or local character, like those of the Carlists in Spain, were known positively to have been used in Chihuahua, Monterey and Saltillo. In 1867 matters turned again in Juarez's favor and the remaining lots were forwarded through agents in Washington, but some having been stolen, the issue was demonetized.

Meanwhile the post of the empire, controlling most of Mexico, issued the so-called eagle issue, the old arms of Mexico with a crown on the eagle. The first 117 lots, distributed without number and date, can be found, though scarce, without or with the district name. From then on they were numbered and dated to indicate the office to which each consignment was sent. In 1864 consignments 118 to 179 were surcharged in large Egyptian types and sent to 33 large offices to be followed very soon in the same year by a similar surcharge in ordinary type which continued in 1864, in 1865 and in 1866 until the Maximilian head issue of August, 1866. The issues of the empire are described in detail in the splendid work of Mr. Chapman. One finds for the first time the sub-postoffice surcharge, lending to the series issued to certain cities a greater interest than to others,

and where combined with the "Habilatado" system introduces often an element of great uncertainty.

The Maximilian set of 1866 was the first to be issued primarily because the old plates were worn out.

On the 21st of June, 1867, Mexico again came under the direction of Juarez with postal affairs in an extreme state of disorder. In the city of Mexico stamps similar to 1861, possibly in some cases from old plates, and in certain others from new plates, were issued, surcharged "Mexico" in Gothic, June 1867, to be followed in July by similar stamps on paper watermarked "R. P. S."—Renta (del) Papel Sellado July, 1867, which were used mainly in Mexico City but current everywhere in the new republic. Certain other postmasters brought out provisional issues, the undoubtedly genuine being those from Guadalajara, Chiapas, and Campeche. Those probably bogus and intended to defraud collectors are those from Cuernavaca, Monterey and Patzcuaro, and among those certainly so, may be mentioned Zacatecas, Chihuahua, Morelia, Chalco, Vera Cruz, Oaxaca and Queretaro.

It was not until August, 1868, that the Juarez government was able to sell stamps with the new design to the general public, and the head of Hidalgo again furnished proof of a republic throughout Mexico. The Habilitado system was not often exercised in this issue and the sub-station method disappears.

Marking the advent of his second election as president, Juarez brings out the issue of 1872-74. With this issue the sale and use of the stamps were restricted to the district corresponding to the number surcharged thereon and the reason for this change follows:

The habit of sending postage stamps in lieu of money orders, especially for small sums which in the aggregate amounted to a great deal, was steadily increasing. These the receivers usually sold at a discount often as much as 25%, in order to realize ready cash, causing a loss to the government, first in the money order business and again in its sales of stamps. Therefore on April 12, 1871, a decree was issued announcing a new issue to be restricted as to sale and currency to the several districts and affording the public a month's time in which to redeem their holdings of the 1868 issue. As these stamps came in they were surcharged ANOTADO, that is, noted, withdrawn and placed in retirement. Most of these passed ultimately from a complaisant postmaster into the hands of stamp dealers. Early in 1872, however, the new issue proved too small to supply the demand and a few of the Anotado stamps were undoubtedly sold to the public as a provisional issue. Original used copies are correspondingly scarce and the unused copies of very little worth.

This last issue under Juarez appeared in April, 1872, and Juarez died July 18, 1872, to be succeeded by Serdo de Tejada. The authorities became ambitious to improve their postage stamps and for the second time entered into a contract with a foreign concern, the American Bank Note Company of New York early in 1873, and the issue with which this hand book is concerned was ultimately delivered and sold to the public May 5, 1874. Tejada was succeeded by Diaz in 1876 and the Diaz government made the last effort further to control the postal issues, not only by restricting the sale to the districts, but in 1878 limiting the use of the 1874 issue to inland postage only, and in March, 1879, brought out a new issue

for foreign postage, previously making a change of values to bring the service in accord with the Postal Union, which Mexico joined at this date. The issues of July, 1882, were of a similar character, all contemporaneous with the issue of 1874-83. In 1884 the traditional district control system by means of surcharges ceased, never to be renewed.

Postal Control System of Mexico

A Mexican collection amounts to little without some evidence of knowledge of the peculiar control system adopted by the postal authorities. According to the decree of July 17, 1856, after their manufacture, all stamps were left with the secretary of the treasury who furnished them at the call of the postmaster general in Mexico City. They were counted upon delivery and placed in a special vault to which a key was furnished to each of the three superior executive officers of the Post Office Department. They were delivered as called for by these officers to the district postmasters, who were ordered to stamp them immediately upon their arrival with their special control marks, that is, with the district names. When so surcharged they were good at first throughout Mexico but after August 12, 1871, they could not be used outside of the postal district named.

Naturally all sorts of things happened to break this order. Some postmasters found it difficult to obtain a hand stamp in time and then lost it when obtained. Through complaisance many handstamps were sold and often, through carelessness, stamps were forwarded through the mails without the surcharge. The central authorities were doubtless equally complaisant for cash or otherwise, and thousands of officials enjoyed the franking privilege, using stamps without a surcharge. Unused without the name, the stamp is probably of the remainder variety and always so when cancelled with straight lines. It follows that stamps without the name used with a town cancellation are as a rule worth more than those with the name, but uncancelled they are not so valuable.

Red tape again failed to meet the demand of the public and often as the lower values ran out some desperate postmaster sold halves or even quarters and eighths of the higher values which are not uncommon and very desirable on genuine covers. From the first this practice was forbidden but necessity knew no law.

The eagle issue of 1864 marks a new departure in the control system. The first 117 lots were sent without any surcharge and form a scarce set by themselves. Thereafter, beginning with parcel 118, 1864, they were surcharged so that the stamp bore on its face the district and year. In 1864 the numbers began with 1 again, running to 225, and in 1866 from 1 to 131. In the eagle issue certain main offices furnished consignments as required to the smaller offices in their districts which apparently at times included towns in other states usually near the border line. These were surcharged with a single number in addition to the district number, date and name, to indicate the office supplied and are called sub-districts. Only twelve of the main offices appear to have done this and in some cases they are probably so-called "Habilatados". The Habilatados are to be explained otherwise. From time to time, usually at the first of the year, the general head post office in Mexico called for an accounting and unused stamps might be returned and redeemed. Instead of destroying these they were again surcharged with a number assigned to a new district, sometimes appearing with both names and frequently with only the first. It is therefore not always easy to determine whether one is dealing with a sub-district or a veritable Habilatado. The large main offices had, of course, several consignments and are associated with many different numbers,

nearly all of which have been located, whereas the smaller offices frequently have only one or two. In this and in the following Maximilian issue the stamps were good anywhere in Mexico and a collection can be made of stamps assigned to one district but used in another. There is no such reason for collecting all possible numbers as is the case with the 1872 and 1874 issues, for after August 12, 1871, stamps could be used lawfully only in the district to which they were sent, as indicated by the number, date and name. That is, the surcharges begin to indicate a separate issue for every postal district. Habilatados cease after 1872, with one or two possible exceptions, but on the other hand, to confuse the student a variety of different papers and watermarks appear, which in the issue of 1874-83 are especially interesting. Again the first supply of 1872 fell short of the demand, and to help out, some stamps of the retired issue of 1868 were surcharged "Anotado", which means noted, registered, and replaced in circulation.

From a broad point of view, with many exceptions, the following order in surcharging was maintained:

1856-64 Name of district only or without surcharge.
1864-72 Introduction of date and district number to locate the central post office supplied and occasionally without surcharge.
1872-77 The number restricted the sale to the district indicated.
1878-83 Sale and use restricted to the district corresponding to the number and a special issue for the Postal Union.
1883 on Without surcharge.

The district name was not absolutely essential but was directed to be surcharged by the department. The manner of so doing was left to the discretion of the local authorities, and many of the best collections have distinguished between the several varieties adopted from time to time in each district. Not only can sets be formed with different lettering, but also in different colors, and this work has proved of great value in the detection of counterfeits. For example, in the series 1878-83 Vera Cruz appears in six authentic types, always in black; Zacatecas in but one type, but in black, blue, vermilion, carmine, or violet; while Guanajuato affords nine authentic types and six different colors.

Stamps of the latter issues without the name and with a town cancellation are scarce but not uncommon when accompanied with a cancellation indicating the franking privilege.

Issue of 1874-83

Designs

All seven, like most of their predecessors, contain the bust of Pfarres Miguel Hidalgo in an oblong or oval frame. It is remarkable that were it not for the postage stamps this man would today be unknown and forgotten outside of Mexico. He was in fact the first to raise the standard of revolt against Spain in Mexico and is revered there as the George Washington of his country, a reverence shared only with Juarez. Very little is known about him and curious mistakes concerning the name were common in early stamp catalogues. He was born May 8, 1753, and became Pfarres, that is priest, in the vicinity of Guanajuato. He worked most of his life for the improvement of his country and, in particular, introduced the silk worm. It was the destruction of his vines by order of the government that led to his attempt to free Mexico from Spain. On September 10, 1810, he raised his standard and at one time commanded an army of 20,000 men, captured Guanajuato and Valladolid, was proclaimed generalissimo of the Mexican army, and advanced on the city of Mexico itself. On his way to gather ammunition in the United States he was betrayed by a former friend and shot at Chihuahua, July 27, 1811. He is regarded as a saint by Mexicans and the place of his execution is exhibited to this day as a holy place. It is interesting to note that the town of Goliad, Texas, was named after him, the H being silent and the other letters rearranged.

Paper

A decree dated March 20, 1874, ordered that all old issues should be demonetized and the new sold at all post offices in Mexico on and after May 5, 1874. In 1873 the American Bank Note Company of New York began their manufacture and delivery, making the last January 29, 1874, and at the same time delivered the plates into the care of Mexican representatives and workmen in New York. Later these plates and workmen were transported to Mexico and the manufacture continued there under the direct control of the postal authorities. The precise date when local manufacture began is not known, but probably about the last of 1875 when the various papers issued by the local government began to appear and the stamps assumed new shades. It is probable that all the ordinary wove paper varieties from 1874 to 1877 on thick medium or thin crisp paper are traceable to the American company, the more so as the earlier stamps appear to be ⅓ mm. larger than the later stamps, a fact first noted by Lowenhagen. The New York supply of the lower values ran out first and they began to appear on narrow vertically laid paper near the end of 1876 and in 1877. On the other hand, the 100c on this laid paper is extremely scarce and probably but one printing of this occurred in 1877. (Tables IV and V.)

One issue of the 25c in 1877 (Table VI) occurred on narrow horizontally laid paper in the milky blue shade. This is next to the rarest stamp in the issue and the scarcest paper.

This was followed for a short time by the wide horizontally laid paper, which Herr Puschel, F. de Coppet and Farrari tried in vain to get M. Moens to catalogue until 1889. The 10c and the 25c were printed on this paper, which appears to have come from Paris. In studying the 10c in 1916 I found the watermark "IX" and afterwards LAC and RE on the 25c. Several complete sheets carried no watermark, but finally two of the 25c were discovered that carry the entire watermark "LACROIX FRERES". This differs, of course, from the LA+F of the 1872 issue that caused so much interest in the nineties. For example, Puschel first declared its existence and thought it stood for SACK+VILLE, the name of another paper manufacturer. I do not know at this writing who claims to have settled the matter. The letters in this later issue are smaller and the name written in full without the cross. "Freres" frequently shows above La Croix and may occur anywhere, although most of the sheets do not show it at all. (Table VII.)

In 1876-1877 also we find all values on medium wove or vertically laid paper, except possibly the 100c on laid paper, bearing the watermark "PAPELSELLADO" similar in every respect to that found on the 1872 issue, a discovery again claimed by several collectors, including Herr Puschel. This paper, especially the vertically laid, was only used for a short time, and stamps showing these watermarks are very much scarcer than in the 1872 issue. This closes the paper varieties in the stamps issued from 1874-1877 inclusive, and they should form an issue by themselves for the following reasons.

District Surcharges

Official control was facilitated since the very beginning by surcharging number, date and name, although the name only appears on the first issue and frequently the number and date only on the later issues. This was the rule to which there are interesting exceptions. It was frequently stated that these numbers and names conformed to the several states of Mexico, but this is not the case, as some states have several postal districts. There were about fifty-four, more or less, varying slightly from time to time. They all retained the same number in the 1874-1877 issue except Cordova whose number was changed, and with the exception of Mexico which was number one, are found in alphabetical order.

The printing of the number and date, the latter abbreviated, was obligatory, but apparently the name was not, as sets can be made without the name for all dates, although when used generally much rarer. They were printed uniformly in black about the middle of the stamps, the number at the left and the date at the right, the name appearing "ad libitum" in every possible position, except Mexico, which is invariably in a semicircle at the top.

These surcharges served as control marks and checks upon the local postmasters and it was unlawful, subjecting the user or seller to fine and imprisonment, to sell or use them outside of the district to which they were issued. More than this, robberies of postmasters and mails were frequent in Mexico, and the surcharges helped greatly in locating the criminals and rendering similar pleasantries unpopular.

In 1878 the authorities decided to increase the rates on foreign mail, to issue special stamps for foreign postage and restrict the 1874 issue to inland postage. This decision was marked by changing the numbers of the postal districts, which was done simply by reversing them as to their order and indicated by surcharging the stamps with the number and date close together.

Delay occurred in making the new stamps, using up and recalling the old, and the issue of 1878 thus surcharged was still used for foreign postage, and those thus used in 1878 were first surcharged with the number and date close together at or very near the bottom of the stamp. The decree restricting the issue to inland postage was finally promulgated to take effect in March, 1879, and thereafter all the number and date surcharges were to appear near the upper right corner, and from then on, with occasional exceptions, this is the case except always Mexico District, which remained as before. But, like all decrees, this failed to work with clock-like regularity and some of the stamps thus issued, especially late in 1878 and until March, 1879, were used for foreign postage.

These stamps of late 1878 and 1879 thus surcharged form distinct sets, therefore, and this is borne out by the paper used.

To mark the change it is very probable that remainders of the early issues were utilized. The 10c black was to be discarded and the 10c mustard used instead. Until this was ready the 10c black was surcharged with number and date below and close together, and supplied and used in a very limited number of offices. This is always a scarce stamp especially unused and without the name, and appears again on the old crisp wove, rather thin paper of the 1874 issue, and very rarely indeed on the thick ordinary wove paper, both of which carry the date 1878.

All the stamps, except perhaps the 5c, in any event scarce, appear on the original ordinary wove paper and on the thick wove paper, all scarce, especially without the name. On the other hand, the 5c shows most frequently on the ordinary close vertically laid paper, and very seldom the 25c. The very first 10c mustard can be found rarely on thick crisp wove paper, and the 25c on the "Papel sellado" paper. In fact, probably all can be found with 1878 above and to the right, watermarked "Papel sellado", and I have specimens of the 5c, 25c, and 50c on medium quadrille appearing paper of the 1874 issue and the 5c on the vertically laid papers, all of which show the watermark. These were not noticed as late as 1896. The 5c, vertically laid, is catalogued by Lawrence. I might as well claim the 5c and 50c on medium wove paper, as they are mentioned for the first time. Late in 1878 and early in 1879 the 5c again appears on paper laid horizontally in broad lines. This was apparently a discovery of Lawrence and catalogued by him, but I have proved it to be the old La Croix Freres issue of 1874 by finding one stamp watermarked "X".

All of the above stamps belong to the first series (A), good for both foreign and inland postage, although I choose to include stamps surcharged close together on the old papers, for the reasons given, in Class B by themselves.

There remains one stamp to mention in series B that Lawrence claimed to be as rare as any in Mexico, and that is the 10c black, 1878, surcharged below number and date close together on the La Croix Freres paper. Lawrence owned one specimen and Dr. Morgenthau sold one once, described as damaged. This with the watermark would be the limit as to rarity.

We come now to Group C, when the issue was restricted to inland postage in March, 1879, and stamps surcharged "'79 to '81" are fairly common, the surcharge lying above from now on. Variety I on thick wove paper is rarer without the name especially used and also Variety II on medium close vertically laid paper.

We then come to the justly famous 100c thus surcharged on the old "Papel sellado" paper mentioned by Lawrence. They are without a doubt remainders thus surcharged; are in precisely the same shades and occur again either on wove quadrille appearing paper or on rather thick vertically laid paper. They are very much scarcer than the 1877 stamp, particularly the laid, and still more so without the name used.

The mustard 10c of 1878 is scarce and changed in 1879 to red orange, which is very common, but in 1880-1881 appears, by accident perhaps, on ordinary paper and laid horizontally in narrow lines. The same stamp, orange yellow, is claimed by Lawrence to appear in 1878.

The rather thin soft wove papers appear for the first time late in 1881-1882, Variety XXV, and likewise the rather thin vertically laid in narrow lines. These stamps are always confused, and likewise the very thin paper varieties (Variety XXVII, 1882-1885) with the issues of late 1883, large figures, with the thin pelure, usually without surcharge, of 1884 which last was again good for foreign postage. Some are scarce and others very common. Scott and all the other catalogues are all wrong on these issues, which should be described as follows:

Variety XXVI and Variety XXVII on rather thin paper, wove or laid, show small figures and the 2, 7 and 5 have horizontal straight lines; on the other hand, the late 1883 series on very thin paper show large figures in-

variably and the horizontal lines of the 2, 5 and 7 are curved. Series XXIX is the last restricted to inland postage.

By a decree effective January 1, 1884, all stamps of Mexico in circulation were good for both foreign and domestic postage again and prior to the appearance of the new stamps the 1883 stamps were used in 1884. The same decree abolished the time-honored custom of surcharged control schemes, never to be renewed.

Classifying these in division D we find the 4c and 10c on thick paper, vertically laid in narrow lines and the 4c only on thin vertically laid paper and also on thick wove paper. All values occur on very thin wove and none of the above were required to carry a surcharge. The laid papers are scarce, but the last varieties without surcharge, impliedly, according to Scott, scarce since unpriced, are not uncommon, especially unused. Used it is another matter. Then they are scarce, and probably the 100c priced 75 cents does not exist used. Heitman mentions it at a guess probably, but Lawrence was still looking for it in 1883, and so are the other collectors in 1917. This closes the list of the extraordinary number of varieties of paper used in the issue 1874-1883, and as a matter presenting paper difficulties is by far the hardest issue to straighten out furnished by Mexico to date.

The 1884 stamps are occasionally found with district names only and the theory is that certain postmasters continued to surcharge the names for self-protection against thieves or by sheer force of habit. Their scarcity may be judged from the following data given by Calman:

The 4c is known with surcharges Mexico, Chiapas, Maravatio. The 5c with Jalapa only. The 10c with Colima, Apam, Aguas Calientes, Guadalajara, Jalapa, Maravatio, Monterey, Pachuca, Tlaxcala and Zacatecas. The 25c with Chiapas, C. Guzman, Mazatlan, Mexico, Queretaro, S. L. Potosi and Vera Cruz, and the 50c with Chiapas, Merida, S. L. Potosi and Mexico. The 100c has yet to be found with name only.

The relative scarcity of the 100c of 1880 watermarked "Papel sellado" is shown by the fact that it is only known to Lawrence from 13 out of the 55 districts, and of these only two on laid paper, Vera Cruz and Oaxaca. To these I can add only Matamoras on wove (2880) a pair and Morelia (2480) and Mexico (5480) on laid paper. Note by comparison the 100c of 1876-1877 occurs, according to Lawrence, in 18 districts on wove paper only and not at all on laid. I have nothing to add and never saw it on laid either. The 5c occurs in four districts, 8, 50, 56 and 61 on wove, and in 12, 16, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36, 50, 51 on laid,—ten in all. The 10c black occurs on wove in fifteen, namely: 7, 11, 15, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 50, 61; and only twice, namely, 33, 37, on laid. I can add to the last 29 on laid. The 50c occurs 11 times on wove, namely, 8, 10, 12, 20, 23, 27, 28, 29, 49, 51, 56; and only twice, 16 and 55, on laid, to which I can contribute 8 (a pair) and 30. It will be obvious that laid paper watermarked is a rare stamp.

The new varieties I have discovered watermarked are those in Variety XII, 1878, namely: vertically laid, 5c, 33, Jalapa, 19, Queretaro and 25, Monterey; broad horizontally laid, 1878, 2, Zacatecas, a unique rarity; on thick quadrille wove paper 5c, 4978, Colima and 50c, 3778, Guadalajara. Without doubt these are all extremely scarce.

Prices

Tabulated issues lack considerably in interest when no indication is furnished concerning the comparative rarity of the stamps. This can best be done by pricing them, but no enlightened effort has ever reached the press since the publication of Heitman's Hand Book which appeared worked out as far as Newfoundland in 1896. The values in the following tables are largely based on those established at this comparatively early date by Messrs. v. Schell and Anheisser at Dusseldorf. Of all the issues the one in hand had received the least attention at this date when it was practically the last to reach Europe, and data concerning their comparative rarity must have been lacking to a great extent. The large stocks of the 1874 issue were concentrated in St. Louis, San Francisco, Chicago, New York, London, Paris, and Berlin, and were apparently sufficiently common to be relegated extensively to cheap packets and the scrap heap. I am credibly informed that there are no considerable number of the 1874 issue of stamps left in Mexico. A very few lots of the 10c orange and the 25c can be obtained semi-occasionally in wholesale lots of 100 or more, nearly always composed solely of the common variety. The last issue of Gibbons showed that London had awakened to a new interest in this issue (1917) and several stocks that existed in this country found their way promptly to London and Paris following the path of our Europeans, and if it were not for our few specialists we would soon have nothing to show for ourselves except the United States, and there, since the Earl of Crawford's collection returned, we reign alone in glory. When available, the prices quoted are based on Heitman and Gibbons.

I gained considerable light on this question from prices furnished by one dealer in New York and one in London. It is worthy of comment that I could only make a partial showing without the aid of London and proves a condition that will confront us more and more if we continue to collect and sell without real knowledge of stamps. Our catalogues are made to sell large quantities of common stamps for more than they are worth to many indifferent space fillers and to buy good stamps for less than they are worth. On the whole this condition is not unfavorable to the specialist but bad for our stock at large, which has seen its best slowly but surely drafted to Europe. The 1874 issue also marks the introduction of the decimal system and a change of postal rates. The 5c and the 10c take the place of the 6c and 12c in the old issues. The Mexicans had at this time the zone system of postage. In the first zone, 1 to 16 Mexican miles (5.565 Km) 10c, 17 miles and over, 25c, and a simple registered letter, 1 Peso, 100c, etc.

The plates show 10 rows of 10 stamps each, that is, 100 to the sheet, and show above, below and on both sides in the color of the stamp the imprint "American Bank Note Co. New York" and the last carries in addition on the side a colored guide line, very scarce, almost invariably torn away by the perforations. The centering was very good in the New York work but became very irregular quite soon, making well centered copies very desirable. Prices, of course, are for perfect copies with gum.

ISSUE A.

District Number and Date Wide Apart
Local and Foreign Mail

Table I

Rather thin crisp wove paper—Printed by American Bank Note Co., N. Y. No watermark.

		No Surch. Unused only	No. & Date Only Unused	No. & Date Only Used	No., Date, Dist. Unused	No., Date, Dist. Used
1	5c chestnut brown	20.00	68	80	60	45
2	10c gray black	10.00	12	25	15	04
3	25c blue	20.00	45	60	50	12
4	50c green	20.00	1 00	1 50	1 25	75
5	100c rose carmine	20.00	1 75	1 90	1 90	1 25

Note 1. The stamps without the surcharge are samples submitted to the Mexican authorities or the few remainders left over from the first supply that escaped, thanks to the courtesy of the officials. They are beautiful in comparison with most of their fellows, splendidly engraved and printed, well centered and perforated. They are very scarce indeed the 10c being the most common. A few of the remainders of the 10c on this paper still existed in 1877 and were surcharged with number and date close together at the bottom of the stamp (see Issue B).

Note 2. There are several shades of the 5c and at least two are distinct, the yellow brown 1874 being the most common used. A dark brown on this paper is the scarcest. Without name, unused .75—used .85; with district, unused .86—used .65. The 25c in deep blue is worth one-third more. The 50c light or moss green one-third less. There is practically but one shade of the 100c.

Note 3. As a general rule stamps with number and date only are cheaper unused and much scarcer used than the corresponding values with the district name.

Note 4. This set can be found with dates anywhere between 1874 and 1877 but nearly all except the 50c and 100c were used by the end of 1876. It is not easy to distinguish always between the last and the first Mexican printings because paper, plates and workmen were all transferred together from New York to Mexico. The last delivery of stamps from the American Bank Note Company direct to the Mexican Government occurred January 29, 1874, and their use began May 1, 1874.

Table II

Thick wove paper—Printed in Mexico or New York. No watermark.

1874-77			No. Date Only Unused	Used	No. Date, Dist. Unused	Used
6	5c chestnut brown	74-75	15	35	18	15
6a	5c yellow brown	74-77	12	30	15	12
6b	5c dark brown	76-77	20	50	25	18*
7	10c black	74-77	12	25	15	04
8	25c blue	74-77	20	30	25	06
8a	25c deep blue	76	45	30	50	18*
8b	25c dull blue	76-77	30	45	35	16*
9	50c dark green	74-75	68	85	75	25
9a	50c moss green	76-77	58	75	55	75
10	100c carmine	74-77	75	1 00	85	20

*Mexican print.

Note 1. It is doubtful if any of this very thick paper was furnished by the American Bank Note Company, but the 1874 stamps were doubtless on paper obtained in New York and probably printed there before the workmen were transferred to Mexico. This is brought out by the fact that thick wove paper specimens may be found from 1874 to 1877 but the shade and the workmanship are distinctly Mexican.

Note 2. All the stamps of the 1874-1877 dates are perforated 12 all around, including the corner and margin stamps until 1877 as a rule. In 1874-1875 all, in 1876 nearly all, and occasionally only in 1877. In 1877 the margins and corner stamps were as a rule not perforated on the marginal sides and were unquestionably printed in Mexico.

Note 3. The prices indicate the comparative scarcity of the surcharge number and date only, used, but not correctly. The used stamps without the district are scarce, especially the 50c and the 100c.

Table III

Ordinary medium wove paper—Printed in Mexico or New York. No Watermark.

1874-77		Without Surch. Unused	No. Date Only Unused	Used	No. Date, Dist. Unused	Used	Remarks
11	5c chestnut brown	—	15	35	18	15	74-75
11a	5c yellow brown	—	12	30	15	12	74-77
11b	5c dark brown	—	20	50	25	18	76-77
12	10c black	10	12	25	15	04	74-77
13	25c blue	—	20	30	25	06	74-77
13a	25c deep blue	—	45	50	50	18	76
13b	25c dull blue	—	30	45	40	15	76-77
14	50c dark green	—	65	85	75	25	74-75
14a	50c yellow green	—	55	75	55	75	76-77
15	100c carmine	—	75	75	85	20	74-77
15a	100c deep carmine	—	90	90	1 00	50	76-77

Note 1. This set is very nearly the same as that listed in Table II. The 25c and 100c are known imperforate and are similar to the other proofs. They are not recognized as ever having been used without the surcharge.

Note 2. The stamps in Tables II and III should differentiate themselves from those of Table I somewhat in the texture of the paper, which leans toward thickness and is not so crisp, and especially in the date, which is nearer 76-77, though not exclusively. The shades indicate Mexican workmanship and the New York paper. They are the ordinary stamps with the same prices as in Table II according to the authorities, but those in Tables I and II are too low.

Note 3. The stamps will be found with double perforation and errors of surcharge. These are grouped together later.

Table IV

Medium vertically laid paper—Printed in Mexico 1876-1877. No Watermark.

		Without Sur.	No. & Date. Only		No. Date Dist.	
		Unused	Unused	Used	Unused	Used
16	5c yellow brown	—	75	75	45	25
16a	5c dark brown		80	1 00	50	35
17	10c black		80	1 00	75	45
18	25c blue	—	80	1 00	75	40
18a	25c dark blue		—	—	—	—
19	50c moss green		3 25	3 75	1 85	1 25
20	100c rose carmine	—	—	—	—	—

Note 1. I have failed to obtain the three known stamps on vertically laid paper without the surcharge, perforated, but have a pair of the 25c unperforated that is probably of the character of a proof or unfinished stamp. All the laid papers are comparatively scarce and the 100c is decidedly so. As will be observed, those with number and date only are difficult to obtain, especially used. To date I have only seen the 10c used and have no copy of the 100c. I have only one copy of the 100c with the district name Monterey, unused.

Note 2. Ribbed paper. This set is listed by Lawrence as existing on horizontally ribbed paper. While this might happen accidentally I have yet to find one.

Table V

Thick vertically laid paper, narrow lines. Printed in Mexico, 1876-1877.

		No. and Date Only		No. Date, Dist.	
		Unused	Used	Unused	Used
21	5c yellow brown	75	75	45	25
21a	5c dark brown	80	1 00	50	35
22	10c black	80	1 00	75	45
22a	10c intense black	—	—	75	40
23	25c blue	80	1 00	75	40
24	50c moss green	3 25	3 75	1 85	1 25
25	100c rose carmine	—	—	—	—

Table V is, of course, similar to Table IV, but if anything the thick vertically laid paper is rather more common but sufficiently scarce to be remarkable. The corner stamps in 1877 are nearly always unperforated on two sides. The 100c is very rare. I have a pair with district name, unused, also from Monterey.

Table VI

Narrow horizontally laid paper. Printed in Mexico 1876-77. No Watermark.

		No. Date Only Unused	Used	No. Date, Dist. Unused	Used	
26	25c milky blue	3 10	3 75	3 75	3 10	Scott 10 00 1 50

Note 1. No. 26 is one of the very scarce stamps of the series. Scott's price $10. unused is nearer the mark. One of the gems of my collection is a strip of seven unused with name from Toluca, 1877. Vera Cruz, S. L. Potosi and Merida are the only other names I have found. On this stamp the noted tarantula cancellation occurs. It appears as an extensive net work on the stamp showing as a tarantula on an entire. It is paid for when recognized.

Note 2. Collin and Calman list this stamp watermarked Papel Sellado. I have yet to find it and doubt its existence.

Table VII

Thin broad horizontally laid paper. Watermarked "La Croix Freres". Printed in Mexico 1877.

		No. Date Only Unused	Used	No. Date, Dist. Unused	Used	
27	10c intense black	50	50	50	50	Priced by Scott
27a	10c Wmk.*	—	—	—	—	
28	25c dark blue	10	10	10	10	
28a	25c Wmk.*	—	—	—	—	

***Note 1.** I claim the discovery of the watermark "LACROIX FRERES", the French paper and the name. It appears only on some of the sheets like the Canada watermark and differs as indicated from the same makers' mark on the 1872 issue that in the eighties caused so much controversy, which finally reduced to the form LA+F. In Heitman's Hand Book we find Messrs. v. Schell, Anheisser and Puschel commenting on their discovery of the 1872 watermark at great length, and it is very interesting to note that they finally interpreted the form to be SACK+VILLE, and were led to this conclusion because the general post office used paper with this watermark. Where a resemblance in some of the letters occurred it is hard to say, and it might be that after all there are two watermarks on the 1872 issue. That the watermark LACROIX FRERES on the 1877 stamp with wide horizontally laid paper escaped notice until 1917 is almost beyond belief, but if any note thereof exists in print I am not aware of it. One reason is that it does not occur on every sheet but only semi-occasionally, and another is that the broad laid lines are about the same in width as those of the watermark and make it very obscure. I first noticed IX on the 10c and again IX on the 10c, then RE on the 25c and then LAC on the 25c, and finally found the entire watermark without any cross on the 25c.

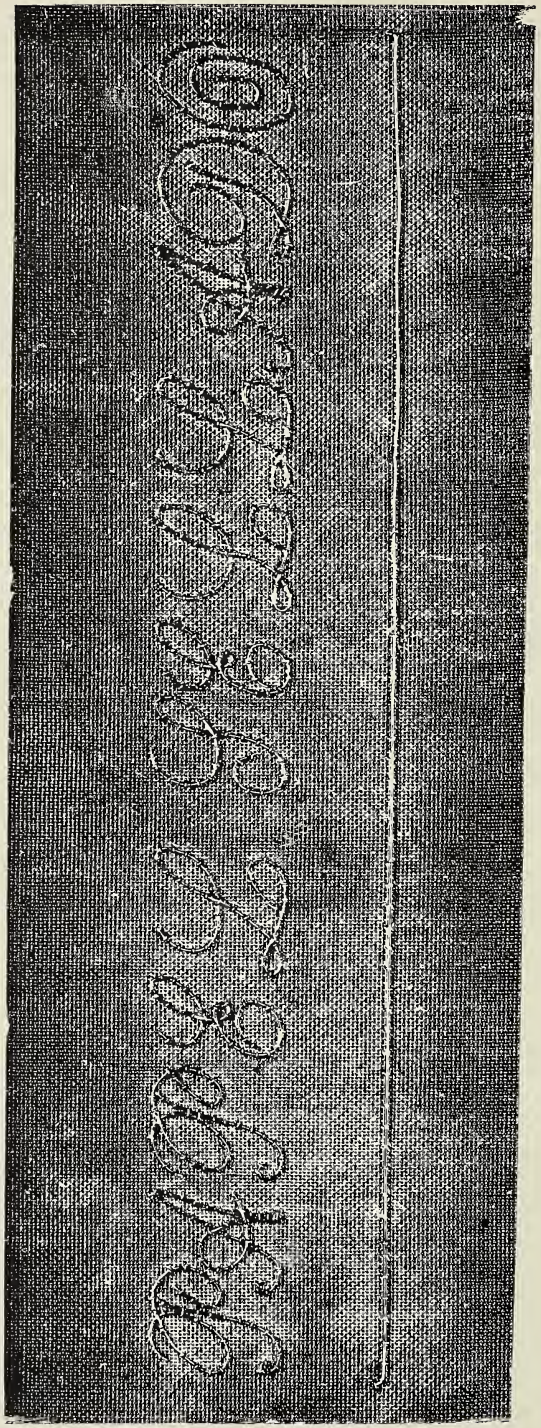
Note 2. The prices fixed by Heitman for these stamps unwatermarked are altogether too high and Scott's quotations are given instead. According to Heitman, 10c 2 00, 1 50, and 1 50, 2 00; 25c 2 50, 3 00, 3 00, 2 50. Watermarked they are extremely scarce.

La Croix Freres Watermarks.

The 1872 Watermark.

The 1877 Watermark.

The watermark shows in two lines the word FRERES appearing often above LACROIX and portions of a letter showing on different stamps. About 10 stamps in 100 would show traces on a sheet on which it appears at all and in full.



THE PAPEL SELLADO WATERMARK.

Photographic reproduction from a piece of the original dandy roll in the possession of the Nassau Stamp Co.

Table VIII

Medium wove paper, "Quadrille Appearance", Watermarked "Papel Sellado". Printed in Mexico 1876-1877.

		No. Date Only		No. Date, Dist.	
		Unused	Used	Unused	Used
29	5c yellow brown	2 00	2 50	2 15	2 15
29a	5c dark brown	2 00	2 50	2 15	2 15
30	10c black	1 75	2 50	1 85	1 85
31	25c blue	3 00	5 00	3 15	3 15
32	50c moss green	4 40	6 10	5 00	5 00
33	100c rose carmine	6 80	8 75	7 50	7 50

Note 1. In general the "Papel Sellado" stamps of this issue are very much scarcer and harder to locate than in the 1872 issue, and Scott has had to price them lower because they were discovered independently by their office about 1896 and they preserved a good line of stock. They are distinctly worth more from the standpoint of rarity. The gentleman quoted above in Heitman claims their discovery but on the 1876-1877 stamps of the series with number and date wide apart. This last was extended by Collin and Calman to include the 100c, 1880-1881, and one 25c, 1878, on wove paper only. I have been able to make several additions to the latter list as late as 1917, which serves as a sufficient commentary on the way this particular issue of Mexico has been neglected, all the more remarkable when one considers the microscopic investigation afforded the previous issues.

Note 2. This set may be collected on the same paper without the watermark.

Table IX

Medium close vertically laid paper, Watermarked "Papel Sellado", Printed in Mexico, 1876-1877.

		No. Date Only		No. Date, Dist.	
		Unused	Used	Unused	Used
34	5c yellow brown	2 50	3 75	3 15	3 15
34a	5c dark brown	2 50	3 75	3 15	3 15
35	10c black	2 15	3 15	2 50	2 50
35a	10c intense black	4 30	6 10	5 00	5 00
36	25c blue	5 00	7 50	6 25	6 25
37	50c moss green	—	—	—	—*
38	100c carmine	—	—	—	—†

*I have three copies. †No dist. Authority, Collin & Calman.

Note 1. The existence of 38 is possible. On the other hand, the stock of the 100c held out longer than that of the smaller values, as it was previously a registered letter rate and it is quite probable that few of the 50c and none of the 100c printed on this very short-lived laid paper were used at this date. That the 100c was printed is certain as it appears as a remainder in 1880, see Table XXIII.

Note 2. This set may be collected on the same paper without the watermark.

District Names 1874-1877

The foregoing nine tables illustrate the several papers used in Issue A (1874-1877), number and date surcharged far apart. It is interesting to

note that this calls for about forty sets or approximately 200 stamps to illustrate fully with all varieties of surcharge. This will include a margin for pairs and blocks which have become rapidly very desirable and fast disappearing. But nothing has been allowed as yet for the district varieties. This is a most interesting matter, especially as it is the last issue (the so-called 1879 issue occurring simultaneously for foreign postage) to retain the district method.

All the foregoing were used indiscriminately for either foreign or domestic postage and, as will appear, those also in Class B and until March, 1879.

The districts were numbered beginning with Mexico (1) and then alphabetically to Zacatecas (51) following the order of the preceding issue. The last nine districts were numbered from 52 to 61 in the order of their construction. To this rule Guanajuato forms an exception and should have been assigned 18, and Mr. Lockyer claims to have found them with that number, but as a rule the number is 52. Number 17 also has never been found. Cordova at first was assigned 10 and afterwards changed for some unknown reason to 61; the former scarce in the low values, common in the high values, while 61 reverses the order of rarity.

Tepic should read 42 and is generally found as 55. When Heitman was published in 1896 none had been discovered with Tepic 42, and Collin and Calman report the same. I have the 50c 42-76 without district, which is certainly exceedingly scarce. 43 and 44, Texcoco and Textla, by rights, and 41 Tepeji and 17 Guyamas have long been sought in vain. I have what appears to be 43-77 but the name is difficult to decipher and is certainly not Texcoco, and it is not a counterfeit to the best of my judgment. It is an open question whether all the values exist in all the districts or not, but nearly all do. I have before me a large number of these surcharges priced by a specialist in London and another from Mr. Bartels which leads me for the sake of reference to an attempt to tabulate them as follows, no attention being paid to the paper in this connection, and all values referring to used copies and on the most common paper.

Comparative Values, District Numbers, 1874-1877

No.	District Name	5c	10c	25c	50c	100c	
1	Mexico	06	12	06	12	25	
2	Acapulco (s)	*	—	—	—	—	
3	Aguascalientes	—	—	—	*	*	
4	Apam	*	25	*	5 00	*	
5	Campeche (I. del Counine)	*	30	—	—	—	
6	Chalco (v s)	*	—	*	*	*	
7	Chiapas	25	12	—	—	25	
8	Chihuahua	20	15	—	20	*	
9	Colima	—	—	06	—	—	
10	Cordova	*	*	12	—	—	
11	C. Bravos (s)	*	12	16	—	—	
12	C. Victoria	18	15	—	15	—	
13	Cuautitlan (e s)	*	*50	—	—	*	
14	Cuernavaca (v s)	—	50	*	*	*	
15	Durango	12	08	05	40	—	
16	Guadalajara	—	12	06	—	40	
17	Guayamas (?)	*	*	*	*	*	Never found
18	Guanajuato (?)	*	*	*	*	*	Never found. See above & 52

Comparative Values, District Names, 1874-1877 (Continued)

No.	District Name	5c	10c	25c	50c	100c	
19	Huejutla (e s)	—	70	*	—	*	
20	Jalapa	—	12	50	18	—	
21	Jilotepec (e s)	*	*	*	*	*	(?) Caillebotte
22	Lagos	—	—	08	25	*	
23	La Paz	—	*	—	25	—	
24	Maravatio (s)	*	*	—	*	*	
25	Matamores	18	08	—	30	—	
26	Mazatlan	18	08	08	20	20	
27	Merida	—	50	10	20	20	
28	Monterey	12	06	08	20	25	
29	Morelia	—	08	12	—	30	
30	Oaxaca	16	30	06	20	25	
31	Orizava	*	15	25	30	25	
32	Otumba (e s)	*	2 00	*	*	*	(?) Caillebotte
33	Pachuca	18	—	—	—	*	
34	Puebla	18	08	06	25	30	
35	Queretaro	—	12	06	—	—	
36	Saltillo	12	06	06	*	*	
37	S. L. Potosi	12	12	06	30	30	
38	Tobasco (s)	1 25	75	—	1 00	*	
39	Tacubaya (v s)	—	40	—	2 00	*	
40	Tampico	—	08	—	*	—	
41	Tepeji (?)	*	*	*	*	*	Not found
42	Tepic (?)	*	*	*	—	*	One copy (c)
43	Texcoco (?)	*	*	—	*	*	Not found
44	Tixtla (?)	*	*	*	*	*	Not found
45	Tlaxcala (v s)	*	75	75	*	*	
46	Toluca	—	30	10	*	—	
47	Tula (v s)	—	*	—	—	*	
48	Tulincingo (v s)	—	*	—	*	50	
49	Ures	—	08	—	—	—	
50	Vera Cruz	12	08	06	20	25	
51	Zacatecas	12	08	06	20	20	
52	Guanajuato	12	08	06	15	25	
53	Cocula	30	12	12	20	50	
54	C. Guzman	25	15	06	20	25	
55	Tepic	18	08	10	35	—	
56	Parral	18	06	06	25	25	
57	Tehuacan (s)	*	50	18	*	*	
58	Tuxpan	18	25	12	30	30	
59	Tula de T. (v s)	25	—	—	—	*	
60	Zamora (s)	*	15	12	*	*	
61	Cordova	25	15	12	*	*	

Note: s—scarce; v s—very scarce; e s—exceedingly scarce.

Those unpriced may or may not be scarce, but I am not qualified to state their value.

*Missing in collection to date.

Stamps known with Papel Sellado Watermark, 1874-1877

Those credited J. B. C. are in my collection, and all others claimed by Lawrence.

No.	District	Value	Date	Paper	Authority	Surcharge
1	Mexico	10c	77	Laid (2)	J. B. C.	
1	"	25c	76	Wove	J. B. C.	
1	"	25c	77	"		

Stamps Known With Papel Sellado Watermark, 1874-1877 (Continued)

No.	District	Value	Date	Paper	Authority	Surcharge
5	Campeche	25c	77	Wove		None
7	Chiapas	10c	77	"		None
7	"	100c	77	"	J. B. C.	
8	Chihuahua	5c	76	"	J. B. C.	
8	"	25c	76	"		
8	"	50c	77	"		None
8	"	50c	77	Laid	J. B. C.	None
8	"	100c	77	Wove	J. B. C.	
10	Cordova	50c	76	Wove		
11	C. Bravos	5c	76	"		
11	"	50c	76	Laid	J. B. C.	None
11	"	10c	77	Wove		
12	C. Victoria	5c	77	Laid		
12	"	50c	77	Wove	J. B. C.	None
13	Cuautitlan	25c	77	"		
14	Cuernavaca	25c	77	"		None
15	Durango	10c	77	"		None
15	"	100c	77	"	J. B. C.	None
16	Guadalajara	5c	77	Laid	J. B. C.	
16	"	5c	77	Wove	J. B. C.	
16	"	50c	77	Laid		
16	"	100c	77	Wove		
19	Huejutla	100c	77	"		None
20	Jalapa	5c	77	Laid	J. B. C.	
20	"	50c	76	Wove		
20	"	50c	77	"		None
23	La Paz	50c	75	"	J. B. C.	
26	Mazatlan	5c	76	"		
26	"	5c	77	"		
26	"	10c	77	"		
26	"	25c	76	Laid		
26	"	25c	77	Wove		
27	Merida	5c	77	Laid	J. B. C.	None
27	"	10c	77	Wove (2)	J. B. C.	None
27	"	50c	77	"	J. B. C.	None
27	"	100c	77	"		
28	Monterey	5c	77	Laid		
28	"	10c	77	Wove		
28	"	50c	77	"		
28	"	100c	77	"		
29	Morelia	10c	77	Laid (3)	J. B. C.	None
29	"	50c	77	Wove		
29	"	100c	77	"		
29	"	100c	77	"		None
30	Oaxaca	5c	77	Laid	J. B. C.	None
30	"	10c	77	Laid	J. B. C.	
30	"	25c	77	Wove	J. B. C.	Period
30	"	25c	77	Laid		Franked
30	"	50c	77	Laid	J. B. C.	Period
30	"	100c	77	Wove	J. B. C.	None
31	Orizava	10c	77	"		Reddish violet or blue
31	"	25c	76	"		Reddish violet
31	"	100c	77	"		"
33	Pachuca	5c	77	Laid		None
33	"	10c	76	"		
33	"	10c	77	"		
33	"	10c	77	Wove		
33	"	25c	77	"	J. B. C.	None
33	"	25c	76	Laid	J. B. C.	

Stamps Known With Papel Sellado Watermark, 1874-1877 (Continued)

No.	District	Value	Date	Paper	Authority	Surcharge
33	"	25c	76	Laid		None
33	"	100c	76	Wove		
34	Puebla	5c	77	Laid	J. B. C.	None
34	"	10c	77	Wove	J. B. C.	
34	"	25c	76	Laid		
34	"	25c	76	Wove		
34	"	100c	77	"		
35	Queretaro	10c	77	Wove		
35	"	100c	77	"	J. B. C.	
35	"	100c	77	"		None
36	Saltillo	5c	77	Laid	J. B. C.	
36	"	5c	77	"		None
36	"	10c	77	"	J. B. C.	None
36	"	10c	77	Wove		
36	"	25c	77	Laid	J. B. C.	
37	S. L. Potosi	10c	77	"	J. B. C.	None
37	"	10c	76	"	J. B. C.	
37	"	25c	77	Laid	J. B. C.	
37	"	25c	77	Wove		
37	"	25c	76	Laid	J. B. C.	
37	"	25c	75(2)	Wove	J. B. C.	
46	Toluca	10c	77	Laid	J. B. C.	
49	Ures	5c	77	Laid	J. B. C.	None
49	"	10c	77	"	J. B. C.	
49	"	25c	77	"		
49	"	25c	76	"		None
49	"	50c	77	Wove		
49	"	50c	75	"		
49	"	100c	77	"		
50	Vera Cruz	5c	77	"		None
50	"	5c	77	Laid		
50	"	5c	77	"		None
50	"	10c	77	Wove		
50	"	25c	77	"		
50	"	50c	77	Laid	J. B. C.	
51	Zacatecas	5c	77	Laid	J. B. C.	
51	"	5c	77	"		None
51	"	50c	76	Wove		
51	"	100c	77	"	J. B. C.	
52	Guanajuato	25c	77	Wove		None
52	"	50c	77	"		
52	"	100c	77	"	J. B. C.	None
52	"	100c	77	"	J. B. C.	
53	Cocula	25c	77	"		
53	"	25c	76 & 77	"		None
55	Tepic	50c	76	Laid		
56	Parral	5c	77	"		None
56	"	5c	77	"		
56	"	10c	77	Wove		
56	"	50c	76	"		
56	"	100c	77	"	J. B. C.	
58	Tuxpan	25c	76	"		
59	Tula de T.	25c	77	"	J. B. C.	
61	Cordova	5c	77	Laid (2)	J. B. C.	
61	"	10c	77	Wove		None
61	"	10c	77	"		

Note: To the above list of Messrs. Collin and Calman I have added sixteen.

Stamps Watermarked La Croix Freres, 1877

No.	District	Value	Date	Paper	Surcharge	
35	Queretaro	10c	77	Broad H. L.	None	J. B. C.
14	Cuernavaca	25	77	" (entire sheet)	None	J. B. C.
37	S. L. Potosi	10c	77	" (2)	None	J. B. C.
52	Guanajuato	25c	77	" (3)	Name	J. B. C.
53	Cocula	10c	77	"	"	J. B. C.
26	Mazatlan	25c	77	" (entire sheet)	"	J. B. C.

Types of Known Surcharges

Copied from Collin and Calman, Catalogue of the Stamps of Mexico, by permission of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd., New York, pages 483 and 484.

1 MEXICO 11x2⅛.

MEXICO 11x1⅞.

2 ACAPULCO. 15½x1⅞.

3 ACUASCALIENTES 25x2½.

AGUASCALIENTES 23½x2¼.

AGUASCALIENTES 25x2½–1¾.

4 APAM 9½x2.

" 9½x2; name in blue.

5 CAMPECHE 14½x3.

CAMPECHE 17x2.

.I.DEL CARMEN. 21½x1¾; between two periods.

6 CHALCO 11x1¾.

CHALCO 12½x1⅞

CHALCO 13x2½.

7 CHIAPAS 14x1¾; name in blue.

8 CHIHUAHUA. 17½x2¼; with period.

CHIHUAHUA. 19½x3; with period.

CHIHUAHUA 18¼x2½–3.

9 COLIMA 13½x2¼.

" 13½x2¼; name in blue.

COLIMA 13x1¾.

10 CORDOVA. 14x2. } These are really the same surcharge

" 13¾x1¾; name in blue. }

11 C.BRAVOS 16x1¾.

" 16x1¾; name in blue.

" 16x1½.

12 C.VICTORIA 17x1½.

" 17x1½; name in violet.

13 CUAUTITLAN 18½x2.

14 CUERNAVACA 18½x1¾.

15 DURANGO. 18¾x2; with period.

DURANGO 14x1¾.

16 GUADALAJARA 21x2¾.

GUADALAJARA 21x2½–3.

GUADALAJARA 23x2¾.

" 23x2¾; name in blue

GUADALAJARA 18½x1⅞.

" 18½x1⅞; name in blue.

" 18½x1½.

GUADALAJARA 17½x1½; name in black.

" 17½x1½; name in blue.

17 *Guaymas* (?) } Never been found.

18 *Guanajuato* }

19 HUEJUTLA 16x1¾.

16x1¾; name in blue.

20 JALAPA 11x2.

JALAPA 11x1¾.

21 *Jilotepec* (Caillebotte).

22 LAGOS 12x2¼.

23 LA PAZ 11¼x2.

24 MARAVATIO 17x2½.

" 17x2½; name in green.

MARAVATIO 17½x1½–2.

MARAVATIO 17½x1½–3.

MARAVATIO 17½x1¾.

25 MATAMOROS 22x3.

MATAMOROS 17½x1¾.

" 17½x1¾; name in blue.

MATAMOROS 17½x1½–2.

26 MAZATLAN 17x2.
MAZATLAN 17x1½.
27 MERIDA 13x3.
MERIDA 13x2.
" 13x1¾; name in bluish black.
MERIDA 13x2¼–1½.
28 MONTEREY 18x2.
•MONTERREY• 19½x1⅞; between two periods, vermilion surcharge.
MONTEREY 19½x2.
MONTERREY 19x2.
29 MORELIA 14x2.
MORELIA 15x2.
MORELIA 16x2¼.
30 OAXACA. 16x2; with period.
OAXACA 11½x1¾.
" 11½x1¾; name in blue.
OAXACA 11x2; name in blue.
" 11x2; name in black.
31 ORIZAVA 17x2¾, name in blue.
" 17x2¾; name in reddish violet.
ORIZAVA 13½x2. } Really same.
" 13x2. }
ORIZAVA 14x1¾; name in black.
" 14x1¾; name in pale blue.
32 *Otumba* (Caillebotte).
33 PACHUCA 15x1¾.
" 15x1¾ ;name in blue.
34 PUEBLA 13x2.
" 13x2; name in blue-black
35 QUERETARO 14½x1¾.
36 SALTILLO 15x2½.
" 15x2½; name in blue.
SALTILLO 14x1⅞.
" 14⅓x1⅞; name in blue,
SALTILLO 15x2½–1½.
•SALTILLO• 17x1¾ ; between two periods.
37 S.L.POTOSI 15x1¾.
38 TABASCO 14½x1¾.
39 TACUBAYA 14⅓x1¾.
" 14½x1¾; name in blue black.
40 TAMPICO 14¾x1¾.
" 15¾x1¾ ; between two periods.
41 *Tepeji* (?)
42 *Tepic* (?)
43 *Texcoco* (?)
44 *Tixtla* (?)
45 TLAXCALA 15x1¾.
46 TOLUCA 12x2¾.
" 13x1¾.
47 TULA 8x1¾.
48 TULANCINGO 18x2.
" 18x2; name in blue.
49 URES 7x2⅜.
URES 7x2.
" 7x2; name in blue.
50 VERACRUZ 18x1¾.
VERACRUZ 17x2½.
VERACRUZ 17½x1¾.
VERACRUZ 19x3–1¾.
VERACHUZ 13x1¾.
VERACRUZ 15x1½.
51 ZACATECAS 16x1⅞.
" 16x1⅞; surcharged in blue-black.
ZACATECAS 16½x1½–2⅛.
ZACATECAS 16x1½.
52 GUANAJUATO 21x2.
GUANAJUATO. 22x2; with period.
GUANAJUATO 18½x1¾.
" 18x½.
53 COCULA 12x2½.
coCULA 10½x1–2.
COCULA 10½x1½.
" 10½x1½; surcharge in blue.
54 C. GUZMAN 15½x1¾.
55 TEPIC 8½x1½
" 8½x1½; name in blue.
56 PARRAL 12½x1¾.
57 TEHUACAN 15½x1⅞.
58 TUXPAN 11x1⅝.
" 11x1⅓.
TUXPAN 11x1⅝–2¾
59 TULA DE T 15½x1¾.
" 14½x1¾.
60 ZAMORA 12½x1¾.
61 CORDOVA 13½x1½.

Errors of Surcharge

Considering the number of years these stamps were current the number of errors of surcharge is surprisingly small. Most of those catalogued below are mentioned in the order given by Collin and Calman. They in turn credit a very large number to Heitman. Except a few double surcharges, little can be added to this list, and in fact I possess only a few denoted by the asterisk. Included for completeness with due credit to authorities named they are as follows:

Habilatado

5c Thin crisp wove, Toluca (black) and Ixtlahuaca (blue) 46-74
Lawrence

Errors 1874-77

(A) Errors in Numbers)

Value	District	No. Date			Authority
25c	Maravatio	20— ?	for	24— ?	Cail.*
25c	Mazatlan	2—77	"	26—77	C. & C.
25c	Merida	5—76	"	27—76	C. & C.
25c	Morelia	25— ?	"	29— ?	Cail.
10c	Morelia	25—76	"	29—76	C. & C.
100c	Orizava	13— ?	"	31— ?	Cail.
25c	Puebla	31—75	"	34—75	C. & C.
25c	Puebla	31—77	"	34—77	C. & C.
25c	Toluca	6—74	"	46—74	C. & C.
10c	Vera Cruz	59—75	"	50—75	J. B. C.
10c	Vera Cruz	90— ?	"	50— ?	Heitman
5c	Zacatecas	12—77	"	51—77	C. & C.
25c	Zacatecas	15— ?	"	51— ?	Cail.
5c	Cordova	01— ?	"	61— ?	Heitman

(B) Errors in Date

10c	Mexico	1—67	for	1—76	Cail.
25c	Mexico	1—67	"	1—76	C. & C.

(C) With Number Only

25c	Mazatlan	26—None	C. & C.
25c	S. L. Potosi	37—None	Lockyer

(D) With Date Only

5c	Oaxaca	None—74	J. B. C.

(E) With Postal District Only

5c	Mexico	J. B. C.
25c	Puebla	Cail.
25c	S. L. Potosi	Cail.

(F) With Number and Date Inverted

25c	Vera Cruz	5—76	C. & C.

*Cail.—Caillebotte. C. & C.—Collin & Calman.

Errors 1874-77 (Continued)

(G) Number and Date Reversed

Value	District	No. Date			Authority
100c	Durango	77—15	for	15—77 and Wmk.	C. & C.
25c	Orizava	74—31	"	31—74	C. & C.
10c	Puebla	77—34	"	34—77	C. & C.
5c	Vera Cruz	77—50	"	50—77	Heitman
100c	Guanajuato	77—52	"	52—77 and Wmk.	C. & C.
50c	La Paz	4237	"	23—74	C. & C.
5c	Vera Cruz	76—50	"	50—76	J. B. C.
5c	"	77—50	"	50—77	C. & C.

(H) Pair, One With District, One Without

5c	Guadalajara	16—17	Med. v. l. p.	C. & C.
5c	Cordova	61—77	Med. v. l. p.	C. & C.

(I) Double Surcharge

50c	Vera Cruz	50—77	No. & date twice	J. B. C.
100c	Vera Cruz (No Wmk.)	50—77	Date twice	J. B. C.
50c	Cordova (No Wmk.)	10—75	No. & date twice	J. B. C.
10c	S. L. Potosi	37—75	Name twice	J. B. C.
25c	S. L. Potosi	37—75	Name twice	J. B. C.
10c	Saltillo	36—75	Name twice	J. B. C.
10c	Monterey	28—77	Name twice	J. B. C.
5c	Mexico	1—	Name twice	C. & C.
100c	Colina	9—	Name twice	C. & C.
25c	C. Victoria	12—	Name twice	C. & C.
5c	C. Victoria	12—	Name twice	C. & C.
25c	Jalapa	20—	Name twice	C. & C.
50c	Morelia	29—	Name twice	C. & C.
25c	Queretaro	35—	Name twice	C. & C.
5c	Toluca	46—	Name twice	C. & C.
100c	Ures	49—	Name twice	C. & C.
100c	Vera Cruz	50—	Name twice	C. & C.
50c	Zacatecas	51—	Name twice	C. & C.
25c	Tuxpan	58—	Name twice	C. & C.
25c	Cordova	61—	Name twice	C. & C.

(J) Pair, Imperf. Between

5c	Mazatlan	26—76	v. l. p.	J. B. C.
10c	Vera Cruz	50—77	Wove	J. B. C.

ISSUE B

Number and date close together. Change in District numbers. Transition period to restriction to inland postage. End 1878 until March 1, 1879. Good for foreign postage.

During the last few months of 1878, the precise date is unknown, the authorities decided on a new tariff for foreign postage and to issue a new series for this purpose only, thereby restricting the current issue to inland postage. To further indicate the change and impress the fact on the postmasters and the public the district numbers were changed by the simple process of reversing the order alphabetically for the most part, except Mexico, which instead of coming first would be the last. Further, the new stamps thus restricted were indicated by surcharging the number and date close together at the bottom of the stamp. Delays occurred in getting the foreign issue ready and stocks of the old stamps ran out, especially in the densely populated districts, and some of the stamps with the new surcharge had to be supplied as still good for foreign as well as inland postage. At first it was hoped that the 10c black would alone have to be supplied, and to avoid confusion the 10c mustard 1878 was prepared for inland postage only. But all the values were eventually exhausted in some districts and finally all of the new black 10c, and so it came to pass that all the issue surcharged below 1878 were good for foreign postage also. I am of the opinion that as this occurred, rather than use the new 10c mustard already restricted and designed for inland postage, an old stock of the 5c on vertically laid paper was unearthed and supplied surcharged below, and this becomes reasonably certain since I have discovered several copies on Papel Sellado paper watermarked, and at least one copy of the 25c was known to Collin and Calman. The new stamps following the lead of the 25c mustard were therefore surcharged directly in the center at the top, or later at the upper right, and continued thus until the system was abolished. But before the date March 1, 1879, when the decree finally became absolute, was reached, many of the stamps surcharged above had to be used, including the sacred 10c mustard, and the change in shade to orange red marks, in fact, its first absolute restriction to inland postage. The occasional high values surcharged above 1878 are therefore to be expected on the old papers, as remainders were utilized as occasion demanded, and this is again demonstrated by the discovery of all of them by the writer on Papel Sellado paper watermarked. They are naturally of a high degree of rarity. I have one and one only, for example, of the 25c on the La Croix Freres paper, and one only of the 5c with the watermark X. Two copies of the 25c, one of the 5c, and one of the 50c on the wove quadrille, and two on the medium laid, all watermarked Papel Sellado, and with number and date above, 1878. On the other hand, the four copies of the 5c, 1878 below, are the only ones I have seen with the surcharge below showing how it was introduced and sacrificed to save the 10c mustard. It was unavailing, however, and when the mustard went the same way its color was changed. I do not see why the 10c mustard should not be found 1879, but have not seen it. The red orange occurs in late 1878 and early 1879 also, but was with exceptions largely restricted to the inland mail. The following division (Class B) is restricted to a study of these transition period stamps.

The details and the numerous orders of the postal authorities concerning a radical change like the one now chronicled must have left some traces in the archives in Mexico. It will be interesting to find, later, how far I have been able to read their history correctly or otherwise, written, it seems to me plausibly, if not conclusively, on the stamps themselves.

Table X

Rather thin crisp wove paper (Remainders A. I). Date below 1878. Il.

		No. Date Only		No. Date, Dist.		
		Unused	Used	Unused	Used	Remarks
39	10c gray black	—	1 25	2 00	75	1878-1879?
40	25c blue	—	—	—	—	C.& C.

Table XI

Ordinary medium wove paper (Remainders A. III). Date 1878 Below.

		No. Date Only		No. Date, Dist.		
		Unused	Used	Unused	Used	
41	5c chestnut brown	?	?	?	?	*
42	10c dull black	—	—	10 00	3 00	
43	25c dark blue	—	—	2 00	1 00	
43a	light blue	—	—	2 00	30	
43b	deep blue	—	—	4 00	2 00	
44	50c moss green	—	—	2 00	1 00	
45	100c bright carmine	—	—	—	2 00	

*Probably does not exist.

Note: I have yet to find one of these stamps with number and date only, which indicates that they were used in large centers only as required.

Table XII

Ordinary medium paper, vertically laid, narrow lines (Remainders A IX watermarked in sheet). Date 1878 Below.

		No. Date Only		No. Date, Dist.		
		Unused	Used	Unused	Used	
46	5c chestnut brown	—	20 00	—	5 00	
47	Wmk. Papel Sellado	—	—	—	25 00	*

*Discovered by J. B. C. 1917 (4 copies).

Note: See note, Table XI, and absence of 5c in that list. These stamps are undoubtedly remainders on the good old paper and printed from the new plate of 1877. The new 1878 stamps with date above show new and uncertain workmanship and poorer paper. See next tables.

Table XIII

Medium to thick wove paper. Date 1878 above or upper right corner. Still good for foreign postage.

		No. Date Only		No. Date, Dist.	
		Unused	Used	Unused	Used
48	5c chestnut brown	—	—	—	1 00
49	10c mustard	—	5 00	2 00	50
49a	red orange	—	2 00	1 00	25
50	25c dark blue	1 00	—	30	15
50a	light blue	1 00	—	30	10
50b	greenish blue	—	—	30	20
51	50c yellow green	2 00	—	1 00	30
52	100c bright carmine	—	—	2 00	30
52a	rose carmine	—	—	2 00	60

Table XIV

Medium to thick paper vertically laid, narrow lines. Date 1878, upper right corner. Still good for foreign postage.

		No. Date Only Unused	Used	No. Date, Dist. Unused	Used	
53	5c chestnut brown	—	—	2 00	1 00	
54	10c red orange	—	—	2 00	1 00	
55	25c blue	—	—	2 00	75	
55a	greenish blue	—	—	3 00	1 00	
55b	bright blue	—	—	1 00	50	
56	50c yellow green	—	—	5 00	2 00	
57	100c carmine	—	—	—	—	?
58	10c red orange	—	—	—	—	*

*Laid horizontally in narrow lines?

Note: These may exist with number and date only, but are certainly very scarce for the reason given above. The 100c probably does not exist with date 1878 on laid paper. The prices are mere indications of comparative scarcity. The 10c exists with a very interesting large eagle cancellation, the eagle holding a staff with flag and a streamer with the motto "de la V. de", evidently in commemoration of some discovery or event. I have seen two, both priced high, and have both. (1778. S. L. Potosi).

Table XV

Rather thin paper, horizontally laid, broad lines (La Croix Freres paper). With date 1878 below or upper right corner. (Remainder A. VII.)

		No. Date Only Unused	Used	No. Date, Dist. Unused	Used	
59	5c chestnut brown	—	—	—	25 00	*
59a	Wmk. La C. Freres					
60	10c black	—	—	—	—	†
60a	Wmk. La C. Freres					**

*I have one (278).

**May exist.

†Lawrence had one only (2478) Morelia. Dr. Morgenthau saw another. No stamp is scarcer in Mexico.

Table XVI

Rather thin crisp wove paper. Date 1878 Above.

		No. Date Only Unused	Used	No. Date, Dist. Unused	Used	Remarks
61	10c black	—	—	—	10 00	(2278)
62	10c mustard	—	10 00	—	5 00	(3478) (1778) (1978) (3778)
63	25c milky blue	—	—	—	10 00	Sm. figs. (3478)

Table XVII

Medium to thick wove paper. Quadrille appearance. Watermarked Papel Sellado. Date 1878 Above (Re. 1877).

		No. Date Only Unused	Used	No. Date, Dist. Unused	Used		
64	5c chestnut brown	—	—	—	20 00	(4978)	Colima
65	25c light blue	—	—	25 00	10 00	(1078)	Tehuacan
66	50c moss green	—	—	—	30 00	(3778)	Guadalajara

Note: These are new discoveries except 25c, Collin & Calman 1893, J. B. C. 1917. There is no reason to suppose the 10c and 100c to exist. The stock of the 100c lasted until 1886.

Table XVIII

Rather thick paper, vertically laid, narrow lines. Watermarked Papel Sellado. Date 1878 Above.

		No. Date Only		No. Date, Dist.		
		Unused	Used	Unused	Used	Remarks
67	5c chestnut brown	—	—	—	20 00	(2778) Matamores (3878) Durango black

Note: Collin and Calman knew only of the 25c, Table VII, and the 100c of 1880-81 on the series with number and date close together.

Table XIX

Rather thin paper, horizontally laid, broad lines (Remainder A., La Croix Freres paper). Date 1879.

		No. Date Only		No. Date, Dist.		
		Unused	Used	Unused	Used	Remarks
68	5c light brown	—	4 00	10 00	3 00	
68a	(a) Wmk. La Croix Freres	—	—	—	25 00*	

*Jalapa. Wmk. X.—J. B. C. 1917.

Note: This is the same paper as the 10c, Table VII, but dated 1879 and is to be included in Division B, certainly until March 1. The 5c was not printed in series A on this paper. The shades in the new series 1880 and 1881 are quite different. The discovery of the La Croix Freres watermark on the 5c above is unique. There is just a possibility only that the 10c black exists. After this of course it disappears entirely, giving way to the orange red.

ISSUE C

Number and date close together, usually, except Mexico, at or near the upper right corner. Restricted to inland postage from March 1, 1879 until October 1, 1883.

This long postponed event was probably determined by the arrival of a new plate from the American Bank Note Company for the 25c. A new one was on the way for the new 4c value of 1880 and I have no doubt a new one was made for the 10c orange, and I should not be surprised if it were found that the 5c and the 50c also received attention. It is certain, on the other hand, that the 100c was not re-engraved at this date since the 1880-81 stamps are on the old Papel Sellado paper, and are, in short, the remainders. I think, however, it will be found to have been re-engraved late in 1881. Mr. E. W. Wetherell in a note on the 25c (1874-83) discovered the plates of the 25c (Phil. J. of India, 1909. Gibbons St. W. 10.7.09) distinguished as follows:

Plates of the 25c

Plate 1. 1874-77, that is, all in Class A.

Plate 2. 1878-1881 in conjunction with Plate 1. There exists on each stamp a half-moon-like arc under the 2 in the upper left corner in a white frame.

Plate 3. 1882-83 in conjunction with 1 and 2, only to be recognized by particular lines in the head and left side of the stamp that cut each other near upper corner.

A study of the stamps in the sheet makes it difficult to endorse these secret marks. I have no doubt they are there, however, but am urged to this conclusion personally by the general appearance of the stamps, which indicate either a changed plate or a new one.

Table XX

Ordinary medium to thick wove paper 1879-1882 (Inland postage only).

		No. Date Only		No. Date, Dist.	
		Unused	Used	Unused	Used
69	4c pale orange	60	35	30	30
70	5c brown	50	25	30	25
71	10c red orange	25	10	25	05
72	25c deep blue	25	10	25	05
73	50c dark green	75	20	75	12
73a	bluish green				
74	100c rose carmine	1 50	60	1 50	25
74a	deep carmine				

Table XXI

Medium to thick close vertically laid paper 1879-82. Inland postage only.

		No. Date Only		No. Date, Dist.	
		Unused	Used	Unused	Used
75	4c pale orange	25	15	25	15
76	5c bright brown	35	15	35	10
77	10c red orange	20	10	20	05
78	25c blue (shades)	30	15	25	02
79	50c dark green	1 00	15	1 00	15
80	100c bright carmine	1 25	25	1 25	20

Table XXII

Rather thick wove paper, quadrille appearance Remainder 33 Table VIII) 1880-1881.

		No. Date Only		No. Date, Dist.	
		Unused	Used	Unused	Used
81	100c rose carmine	—	—	5 00	2 00
81a	Wmk. Papel Sellado	—	—	15 00	12 00

Note: Heitman records the existence of this stamp which he calls crosswise laid paper, but not the following on laid paper. He must have noted it as very scarce even without the watermark which he failed to discover, as he values it with District Name at 60 marks and 50 marks, and without price without the name. I have only seen it without the name cancelled in lines as a remainder. Watermarked it is certainly worth what he asked for it without. It is recorded as watermarked and the only one in the series, number and date close together, in our advanced catalogue by Collin and Calman, both on the wove and laid paper. It is as much scarcer than the 100c on the first series as that is with respect to the 100c lilac in 1872.

Table XXIII

Rather thick vertically laid paper, watermarked Papel Sellado in the Sheet. (Remainder Table IX). 1880.

		No. Date Only		No. Date, Dist.	
		Unused	Used	Unused	Used
82	100c pale rose	10 00	10 00	5 00	2 00
82a	Wmk. P. S.	25 00	25 00	20 00	15 00

Note: Recorded as watermarked Papel Sellado first by Collin and Calman so far as I know. It has an unmistakable shade and is scarce.

Table XXIV

Rather thick paper, horizontally laid, narrow lines.

		No. Date Only		No. Date, Dist.	
		Unused	Used	Unused	Used
83	10c Pale red orange	—	—	—	60

Note: I find this a rather hard stamp to locate, and it was certainly used for only a short time. I have yet to obtain it without District Name. Scott says 25c used or unused, but first find it.

Table XXV

Rather thin wove paper. 1881-82.

		No. Date Only		No. Date, Dist.	
		Unused	Used	Unused	Used
84	5c pale brown	1 00	75	1 00	75
85	10c pale red orange	1 00	75	1 00	75
86	25c pale blue	85	85	85	65
87	4c dull brownish red	—	—	—	1 00 *

*Scott's price.

Note: Scott, it seems to me, has combined or confused these stamps and the rather thin laid of the next issue with those with the large figures of 1883, for he charges these high prices for those stamps which last are not at all scarce, while these and the next series are comparatively so.

They are to be distinguished by having the surcharge in small figures and also by noting as follows: The lower horizontal line of 2 is straight; the upper horizontal lines in 5 and 7 are straight. The other figures show also slight variations from the 1883 issue but all are small in comparison.

The 4c dull brownish red is a scarce stamp and I have not seen it as yet without the district.

Collin and Calman also catalogue a 50c green and a 100c carmine on this paper with a question mark. In all probability they do not exist.

Table XXVI

Rather thin paper, vertically laid, narrow lines. 1882, Small Figures.

		No. Date Only		No. Date, Dist.	
		Unused	Used	Unused	Used
88	4c dull brownish red	1 25	—	—	— *
89	5c pale brown	1 25	1 00	75	65
90	10c pale orange red	75	65	75	65
91	25c blue	50	35	50	35
92	50c green	1 00	75	1 00	75
93	100c bright carmine	75	75	75	75

*A scarce stamp.

Note: The 100c was a scarce stamp to Heitman as he leaves it unpriced, but it is not especially so today, though very much harder to find than the red carmine with the large letters.

Table XXVII

Very thin wove paper. 1882-1885 Small Figures.

		No. Date Only		No. Date, Dist.	
		Unused	Used	Unused	Used
94	4c dull brownish red	65	45	40	25
95	5c pale brown	50	30	25	10
96	10c pale red orange	25	10	25	10
97	50c pale green	75	15	1 15	40
98	100c bright carmine	1 25	20	2 00	45

Note: These prices are too low to indicate properly comparative rarity, and here is where Heitman went astray, failing to distinguish between these (small figures) and the very thin of 1883. Scott's price, 2 00, for the 50c green would be nearer the mark on this paper (small figures) but is ridiculously high for the very common 50c large figures. I have not

secured either of the unused 50c green nor the 100c unused with district. Again the 10c unused is hard to find.

The 5c pale brown exists with a double impression, 54-83 Mexico, and on the back without any surcharge.

Table XXVIII

Very thin vertically laid paper. 1883 Large Figures. Last issues restricted to inland postage.

		No. Date Only		No. Date, Dist.	
		Unused	Used	Unused	Used
99	10c pale orange red	1 00	1 00	—	—

Note: I need this stamp with district name. Note also that the figures 2, 7, 5 have curved horizontal lines. (Compare XXV, XXVI, XXVII). The price noted is Scott's.

Table XXIX

Very thin wove paper. 1883 Large Figures.

		No. Date Only		No. Date, Dist.	
		Unused	Used	Unused	Used
100	4c orange red	1 00	50	1 00	50 *
101	5c pale brown	1 00	25	1 00	25
102	10c orange red	50	05	50	05
103	25c blue	25	15	25	15
104	50c green	2 00	25	2 00	25
105	100c bright carmine	75	75	75	75

*All Scott's prices are too high (See XXVII).

Note: These stamps catalogued in Scott without the surcharge are these without price. This is unwarranted, as they constitute a new series again good for foreign postage, marking the end of the long continued control system of the old Mexican stamps. They are by no means particularly scarce except the 100c used, which I believe is yet to be discovered. It ought to be worth something when it is found on the original cover. The 10c and 25c undoubtedly exist imperforate.

All the stamps of the 1874-83 issue were designed to be perforated, but by the time the very thin paper of 1883 appeared and even before, the machines in use showed many signs of being worn out. The first issues were perforated very clean and also on the outer borders, but the latter, and especially the last thin paper, is perforated so very irregularly as in many cases to show no indication of the number at all and never on the borders. Adjoining stamps are found imperforate between and the corner stamp in particular, by judicious use of the shears, can be reduced to a fine specimens unperforated. Unperforated specimens are therefore worthless except in blocks and pairs.

The issues with the large figures mark the end of the historic and peculiar control system of Mexico, and a new issue was designed without surcharge, good again for both foreign and domestic postage. This change was also accompanied with a new schedule for inland postage to bring it in harmony with the foreign rates and render all values equally serviceable. Before these were ready the decree went into effect and the remainders and some new sheets of the 1874 stamps were sold without a surcharge. All of these were distributed without number and date, but a few postmasters for their own protection or by mere force of habit continued to surcharge the name of their district. Such stamps are quite scarce and correspondingly valuable.

ISSUE D

Stamps without any surcharge or with District Name only. Good for both foreign and inland postage, Oct. 1, 1883.

Table XXX

Without Any Surcharge (1883-4)

		Paper	Unused	Used	Remarks
106	4c brownish red	Thick laid	—	—	See Gibbons
107	4c brownish red	Thin laid	—	—	
108	4c brownish red	Thick wove	—	—	
109	4c brownish red	Very thin wove	1 25	60	Gibbons 1916
110	5c brown	Very thin wove	1 00	40	
111	10c pale orange	Thick laid	—	—	
112	10c orange	Very thin wove	65	06	
113	25c blue	Very thin wove	25	10	
114	25c blue	Thin V. L.	—	—	
115	50c bluish green	Thin V. L.	75	50	
116	100c carmine	Thin V. L.	75	—	
117	100c crimson	Thin V. L.	1 25	—	

Note: These are the stamps listed in Scott (117-122) without the surcharge, unpriced. The 100c was probably not used.

Table XXXI

Surcharged with name only on very thin wove paper with exceptions, the 4c and 10c and 25c on the laid paper of Table XXX. The following districts were known to Collin and Calman, Lawrence or Heitman. The prices quoted are from Heitman 1893 and are a slight indication of their rarity.

	District		Surcharge	Paper	Unused	Used	
118	4c	Mexico	black	Thick vert. laid	—	—	
119	4c	Chiapas	"	"	—	—	
120	4c	Maravatio	"	Very thin wove	—	1 25	
121	5c	Jalapa	"	"	—	65	*
122	10c	Apam	"	"	—*	—	
123	10c	Colima	"	"	—	—	
124	10c	Aguascalientes	"	"	—	—	*
125	10c	Guadalajara	pale blue	"	—	—	
126	10c	Jalapa	black	"	—	65	*
127	10c	Maravatio	violet	"	—	—	
128	10c	"	black	"	—	—	
129	10c	Monterey	violet	"	—	—	*
130	10c	Pachuca	black	"	—	—	
131	10c	Tlaxcala	blue	"	—	—	*
132	10c	Zacatecas	carmine	"	—	—	
133	25c	Chiapas	blue	"	—	—	
134	25c	C. Guzman	black	"	—	—	
135	25c	Mazatlan	"	"	—	—	
136	25c	Mexico	"	"	—	1 75	
137	25c	"	"	Thin soft v. l.	—	—	
138	25c	Queretaro	"	Ord. vert. laid	—	—	
139	25c	S. L. Potosi	"	Thin soft v. l.	—	—	
140	25c	Vera Cruz	"	Ord. wove	—	—	
141	25c	"	"	Thin wove	—	—	
142	50c	Chiapas	"	"	—	—	
143	50c	Merida	"	"	—	—	
144	50c	S. L. Potosi	"	"	—	—	*
145	50c	Mexico	"	"	—	—	*

*J. B. C.

Note:—No reason appears why all stamps in all varieties of paper should not exist without any surcharge. Not having seen them, they have not been noted as existing in this condition. Except in the first papers and the last thin issue without surcharge, this seems to have been carefully avoided.

Table of District Names (1878-83)

Values from various sources. * means absent from author's collection at date. With numbers only the value is much less.

No.	District	4c	5c Or.	10c	25c	50c	100c	†
1	Zamara	* —	60	20	18	50	—	3 or 4
2	Zacatecas	40	12	08	06	60	75	7
3	Vera Cruz	25	12	06	06	25	35	6
4	Ures	* —	* —	* 60	* 60	* —	* —	1
4	Hermosillo (79-83)	30	25	15	12	25	1 30	3
5	Tulancingo	*5 00	*2 00	1 25	80	*2 00	* —	2
6	Tula de T.	—	60	50	50	1 50	2 00	2
7	Tula	* —	* 80	50	50	* —	—	3
8	Tuxpan (Tuspan)	1 00	30	40	25	80	1 00	8
9	Toluca	* —	50	30	15	* —	* —	7
10	Tehuacan	* —	30	20	25	—	* —	5
11	Texcoco	4 50	*4 00	3 50	1 25	* —	5 00	2
12	Tepic	80	25	20	12	50	60	3
13	Tlaxcala	* —	75	75	20	* —	1 25	2
14	Tampico	2 00	35	18	10	25	40	6
15	Tacubaya	* —	2 00	* —	* —	* —	5 00	1
16	Tabasco	* —	75	35	25	60	1 40	1
17	S. L. Potosi	60	12	08	06	20	40	2
18	Saltillo	1 25	15	12	12	75	1 50	2
19	Queretaro	25	15	12	06	16	25	6
20	Puebla	40	10	06	06	25	30	5
21	Pachuca	* —	25	12	08	30	1 00	4
22	Orizava	25	08	10	08	25	30	5
23	Oaxaca	25	12	12	06	25	25	7
24	Morelia	25	10	08	08	20	25	6
25	Monterey	25	12	08	08	20	25	5
26	Merida	75	30	12	18	60	75	3
27	Mazatlan	25	10	08	06	20	25	3
28	Matamores	* —	15	10	08	60	70	6
29	Moravatio	* 75	30	20	25	40	1 25	4
30	La Paz	*1 00	55	60 *	75 2	60 *	—	3
31	Lagos	1 50	25	30	15	50	1 00	3
32	Jilotepec or Soyaniquilpam	* —	2 50	2 50 *	— *	— *	—	1
33	Jalapa	50	08	12	06	20	25	3
34	Parral	70	35	30	25 1	00	75	1
35	Huejutla	—	—	80 1	25	— *	—	2
36	Guanajuato	40	12	08	06	20	25	9
37	Guadalajara	40	12	08	06	20	25	5
38	Durango	60	40	16	25	40	1 75	2
39	Chihuahua	50	20	16	08	50	60	7
40	Chiapas	60	55	25	20 1	00	1 50	1
41	Chacco	* —	55	20	25	70	*1 50	3
42	Cordova	* —	25	08	25	60	2 00	3
43	C. Guzman	75	25	10	18	60	1 50	2
44	Cocula, or Moscotta	75	25	18	20	50	1 00	4

†Varieties of surcharge.

Table of District Names, 1878-83 (Continued)

No.	District	4c	5c Or.	10c	25c	50c	100c	†
45	Curnavaca	* —	50	25	30	70	1 50	3
46	Cuautitlan	* —	* —	2 75	1 50	*2 50	2 50	1
47	C. Victoria	1 00	75	30	40	* —	1 50	2
48	C. Bravos	1 00	25	15	25	60	1 50	2
49	Colima	1 00	50	40	45	1 00	1 30	3
50	Campeche	75	30	25	28	50	90	6
51	Apam	* —	80	55	70	* —	* —	2
52	Aguascalientes	75	50	12	20	75	1 00	5
53	Acapulco	1 00	55	25	50	* —	2 25	2
54	Mexico	20	08	02	04	18	25	3
55	Colima	*4 00	1 50	75	1 75	2 00	2 50	1 or 2

†Varieties of surcharge.

Note 1: In addition to the foregoing, interesting collections can be made illustrating the different known varieties of surcharge and the different colored inks used. These will be found illustrated in the following pages, for which we are indebted to Collin, Calman and Lawrence by special permission of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, Ltd.

Note 2: The prices in the foregoing table are based on quotations received at a recent date. Compared with those stated in the corresponding table (District Numbers 1874-77) they cause the former to be ridiculously low, as on the average, those in the first table should be much higher than those in this table. In either case they are intended to indicate comparative scarcity only.

Types of Names of Postal Districts (1878-1883)

All the numbers can be found surcharged with number and date only, except perhaps Mexico.

1878	1 ZAMORA	13x1½; blue
1879	"	13x1½; bluish violet
1879-81	"	13x1½; dark violet
1881-83	"	13x1½; black
1878-81	2 ZACATECAS	16½x2; black
1878-81	"	16x1⅞; black
1879-81	"	16x1⅞; blue
1882	"	16½x2; vermilion
1882-83	"	16½x2; carmine
1882-83	"	16x1⅞; carmine
1882-83	"	16½x2; violet
1878	3 VERACRUZ	17½x3¾; black
1878-79	VERACRUZ	18x3-1½; black
1878-81	VERACRUZ	13x2; black
1878-83	VERACRUZ	17½x1¾; black
1880-81	VERACHUZ	15x1½; black
1883	VERACRUZ	17½x2½; black
1878-79	4 URES	7x2: black
1880	HERMOSILLO	20x3; violet
1879-83	"	20x3; black
1879-83	HERMOSILLO	20x3; black
1878-82	5 TULANCINGO	18x2; black
1878-82	"	18x2; blue
1880	TULANCINGO	18x2-3; black
1882-83	TULANCINGO	23x3; black
1878-83	6 TULA DE T.	15¼x1¾, with period; black
1878-83	7 TULA	8x1¾; black
1880-81	"	8x1¾; blue
1881-82	"	8x1¾; carmine
1878-82	8 TUXPAN	11x1⅝; black
1881-82	"	11x1⅝; blue
1882-83	"	11x1⅝; carmine
1882	"	11x1⅝; brown
1883	"	11x1⅝; violet
1881-82	TUSPAN	11x2½; black
1881-82	"	11x2½; blue
1882	"	11x2½; carmine
1878	9 TOLUCA	13x1¾; blue

1879-80		TOLUCA.	13½x2½, with period; blue
1880-82		TOLUCA	14¾x3; blue
1882		"	14¾x3; violet
1882-83		TOLUCA.	15x2½, with period; violet
1878	10	TEHUACAN	15½x1⅞; black
1878-80		"	15½x1⅞; blue
1880-83		"	15½x1⅞; bright rose
1883		"	15½x1⅞; carmine
1883		TEHUACAN	15½x3–1⅞; carmine
1878-83	11	TEXCOCO	13x1½; black
?		" ?	blue, (Caillebotte)
1878-83	12	TEPIC	9x1½; black
1880		"	9x1½; blue
1882		"	9x1½; reddish violet
1883		TEPIC	7x2; black
1883		"	7x2; blue
1883		"	7x2; reddish violet
?	13	TLAXCALA	15x1¾; black
1878		TLAXCALA	14½x1¾; black
1879-83		"	14½x1¾; blue
1878-79	14	TAMPICO	16½x2, between periods; black
1879 ?		"	16½x2, between periods; blue
1878-80		TAMPICO	15½x2; black
1880-81		"	15½x2; blue
1881		"	15½x2; vermilion
1881		"	15½x2; violet
1881-82		TAMPICO	14x1¾; violet
1882-83		"	14x1¾; black
1882		TAMPICO	18x3; violet
?		"	18x3; blue
1882-83		"	18x3; black
1878-83	15	TACUBAYA	14½x1½; blue
1878-83	16	TABASCO	14½x1¾; black
1880		TABASCO	14½x2½–1½; black
?		TABASCO	13x1½; black
1878-80	17	S.L.POTOSI	15x1¾; black
1880-83		SLPOTOSI	15¾x2¾; black
?	18	SALTILLO.	16½x2½, with period; black
?		SALTILLO	15x4–2; black
1878-83		SALTILLO	15x2½; black
1878-83	19	QUERETARO	14½x1¾; black
1883		"	14½x1¾; blue
1883		"	14½x1¾; violet blue
?		QUERETARO	14½x1½–2⅛; black
?		QUERETARO	14½x2–1; black
1883		QUERETARO	20x3–2; black
1878	20	PUEBLA.	14x1¾, with period; black
1878-83		PUEBLA	13x2; black
1882-83		"	13x2; reddish violet
1882		"	13x2; blue
1878		PUEBLA.	13x2¾; black
?	21	PACHUCA.	16x2¼, with period; black
?		"	16x2¼, with period; blue
?		PACHUCA	14x2; black
1878-83		PACHUCA	15x1¾; black
1878	22	ORIZAVA.	17x2¾, with period; violet
1878		"	17x2¾, with period; carmine
1878-80		"	17x2¾, with period; blue
?		"	17x1¾; with period; black
1878		ORIZAVA.	17½x2¾, with period; blue
1878		ORIZAVA	13x1¾; violet
?		"	13x1¾; blue
1879-82		ORIZAVA	14x2; blue
1882-83		ORIZABA	20x3½; blue
1878	23	OAXACA.	name 11x2; frame 12½x4–3; all in blue
1879		OAXACA	name 11x2; frame 12½x3½; all in blue
1879-81		OAXACA	16x2, with period; blue
1880		"	16x2, with period; green
1880-83		OAXACA	20x3½; black
1882-83		"	20x3½; carmine
1879-82	24	MORELIA	15x2; black
1879-82		MORELIA	15x1¾–2½; black
1882		MORELIA	14x2½; violet
1882		MORELIA	14x2¾; black

1882-83		MORELIA	17x3¼; black
1882-83		MORELIA	17x3¼–4½; black
1879-81	25	**MONTERREY**	19x2; black
?		*MONTERREY*	19½x2; black
1881-82		MONTEREY	23x3½; black
1882-83		"	23x3½; carmine
1883		"	23x3½; violet
1879-83	26	**MERIDA**	13x2; black
1880-83		"	13x2; violet
1882		"	13x2; carmine
?		MERIDA	12½x2½–1¾; black
?		"	12½x2½–1¾; violet
1882		MERIDA	16x3½; carmine
1882		"	16x3½; violet
1882-83		"	16x3½; black
?	27	MAZATLAN	17x1¾; black
1878-82		**MAZATLAN**	17½x2; black
?		"	17½x2; violet
1882-83		**MAZATLAN.**	17½x2½, with period; pale blue
1880-83	28	MATAMOROS	22½x3; black
?		"	22½x3; blue
1878-83		"	22½x3; black
?		**MATAMOROS**	22½x2½–4; black
?		**MATAMOROS**	22½x1½–3; black
1878 ?		MATAMOROS	18½x2; blue
1878-83	29	**MARAVATIO**	17x2¼; black
?		"	17x2¼; blue
?		**MARAVATIO**	17x2–1½; black
1880		MARAVATIO	18x2; blue
1880-83		**MARAVATIO**	16½x2; black
1882-83		"	16½x2; green
1882-83		"	16½x2; violet
1883		"	16½x2; carmine
1878-79	30	**LA PAZ**	11¼x2; violet
1878-79		"	11¼x2; black
1879		LA PAZ	11¼x2½; black
1880		"	11¼x2½; blue
1879-82		"	11¼x2½; violet
1882-83		LA PAZ.	16x3½; crimson
1882-83		"	16x3½; blue
?	31	*LAGOS*	11½x2½; black
1878-83		**LAGOS**	12x2¼; black
?		LAGOS	11¼x2; black
1878	32	JILOTEPEC	15½x1½; black
1879-83 ?		"	15½x1½; blackish blue
1879-83 ?		"	15½x1½; blue
1883		SOYANIQUILPAM	21x1½; black
1879	33	**JALAPA**	11x1¾; black
1879-83		JALAPA	15x3; black
1879-83		JALAPA	16x3; the I comes from the border of the chase
1878-83	34	**PARRAL**	12½x1¾; black
1878-83	35	**HUEJUTLA**	16x1¾; black
1878-83		"	16x1¾; blue
1879		HUEJUTLA	14½x2½; blue
1879	36	**GUANAJUATO.**	21½x2, with period; black
1881-82		"	21½x2, with period; violet
1879-83		"	21½x2, with period; blue
?		GUANAJUATO.	21x1¾–3. with period; blue
?		GUANAJUATO	21x2¼-1¾,
1878-79		**GUANAJUATO**	20½x2; black
1879		"	20½x2; vermilion
1881-82		"	20½x2; violet
1879-83		"	20½x2; blue
1878-79		**GUANAJUATO**	18½x1¾; black
1879		"	18½x1¾; vermilion
1879-83		"	18½x1¾; blue
1881-82		"	18½x1¾; violet
1882-83		"	18½x1¾; mauve
?		GUANAJUATO	17¾x1¾; carmine violet
?		"	17¾x1¾; blue
?		GUANAJUATO	16x2; red
1882-83		**GUANAJUATO.**	18x1¾, with period; carmine
1882-83		"	18x1¾, with period; violet
?		"	18x1¾, with period; blue ?

?		GUANAJUATO.	18x2¼–1¾, with period; violet
1878-79	37	GUADALAJARA	23½x3; black
1880		GUADALAJARA	20x2; black
1882		GUADALAJARA	18½x1½; black
1880-83		GUADALAJARA	21½x3; black
1883		"	21½x3; blue
1883		GUADALAJARA	19½x3; rose lilac
1883		"	19½x3; black
1883		"	19½x3; pale blue
1883		"	19½x3; bright ultramarine
1879-80	38	DURANGO.	18x2¼, with period; black
1879-83		"	18x2¼, with period; vermilion
1879-83		"	18x2¼, with period; blue
?		DURANGO	17½x2–3; black
1878		CHIHUAHUA	18x2; black
1878		CHIHUAHUA.	16x2; black
?		CHIHUAHUA	12x2; black (Caillebotte) ?
1878		CHIHUAHUA	15x3; black
1878		CHIHUAHUA	15x3½–2; black
1879-82	39	CHIHUAHUA	18x3; black
1882		"	18x3; blue
1882-83		"	18x3; carmine
1882-83		"	18x3; violet
1879-82		CHIHUAHUA	18x2½; black
1882		"	18x2½; blue
1882-83		"	18x2½; carmine
1878-83	40	CHIAPAS	14x1¾; blue
1882-83		"	14x1¾; black
1878-83	41	CHALCO	11x1¾; black
1879-83		"	11x1¾; blue
1879-83		CHALCO	13x1¾; black
1879-83		"	13x1¾; blue
?		CHALCO	12½x1½–2¼; bluish black
1879-83	42	CORDOVA	14x1¾; black
?		"	14x1¾; blue
?		CORDOVA	14x1¼–2½; black
1882		CORDOVA	14x2½; black
1879-81	43	C. GUZMAN	15x1¾; black
1881-83		C GUZMAN	17x3½; black
1878	44	COCULA.	12½x2, with period; black
1878-81		COCULA	10½x1½; black
1878		"	10½x1½; blue
1882		"	10½x1½; violet
?		ooCULA	10½x1–2; black
1882		MASCOTA	20x3½; carmine
1882-83		"	20x3½; blue
1882-83		"	20x3½; black
1879-83	45	CUERNAVACA	19x2; black
?		"	19x2; blue
?		CUERNAVACA	18½x2½-1¾; black
?		CUERNAVACA	18x1½–2¼; black
1879-83	46	CUAUTITLAN.	19x2, with period; black
1879-83	47	C.VICTORIA	17x1¾; violet
1878-89		"	17x1¾; black
1880-81		"	17x1¾; bluish black
1882-83		C.VICTORIA	16x2½; black
?	48	C.BRAVOS	16x3; black
1879-83		C.BRAVOS	16½x1½; black
1879-81	49	COLIMA	13x2; black
1879-81		"	13x2; blue
1879-81		COLIMA	13x2¾; black
1879-81		"	13x2¾; blue
1882		COLIMA	18x2¾; black
?	50	CAMPECHE	14½x3; black
?		CAMPECHE	14½x2⅓-1½; black
1879-83		CAMPECHE	17x2; black
?		CAMPECHE	17x2½–1¾; black
1883		CAMPECHE	17x2; blue
?		CAMPECHE	17x2–1⅓; black
1879-83	51	APAM	9x2; black
1879-83		"	9x2; blue
1882		APAM	13x3; blue
1882-83		"	13x2; black
1878-79	52	AGUASCALIENTES	26x2½; black
1878		AGUASCALIENTES	26x3¼; black
1879-83		AGUASCALIENTES	28x2½; black
?		AGUASCALIENTES	28x2½–1¼; black

1881-83		ACUASCALIENTES	28x2; black	1887	54	MEXICO	11x2, black
1879-83	53	ACAPULCO	15½x1⅞; black	1879-83		MEXICO	11x1⅞; black
1883		"	15½x1⅞; carmine	1883		MEXICO	11x2⅛; black
1883		ACAPULCO	15½x1⅞–5; black	1882-83	55	COLIMA	18x2¾; black
1883		"	15½x1⅞–5; blue	1883		"	18x2¾; carmine
				?		COLIMA	12½x1¾; carmine

Stamps of 1878-1883 Found With Papel Sellado Watermark

Value	District	No.	Date	Surcharge	Paper		
5c	Jalapa	3378	Below (2)	Name	V. Laid	New	J. B. C.
5c	Queretaro	1978	"	"	"	"	J. B. C.
5c	Monterey	2578	"	"	"	"	J. B. C.
5c	Colima	4978	Above	"	Wove	"	J. B. C.
5c	Matamores	2878	"	" (blue)	V. Laid	"	J. B. C.
5c	Durango	3878	"	"	"	"	J. B. C.
25c	Zacatecas	278	"	"	Wove	"	J. B. C.
25c	Tehuacan	1078	"	"	"	"	J. B. C.
50c	Guadalajara	3778	"	"	"	"	J. B. C.
100c	Vera Cruz	380	"	No. name	V.L.Quad.		J. B. C.
100c	Vera Cruz	380	"	"	Wove		C. & C.
100c	Vera Cruz	380	" (2)	Name	"		J. B. C.
100c	Tepic	1280	"	None	"		C. & C.
100c	Tacuhuya	1580	"	"	"		C. & C.
100c	Puebla	2080	" (5)	"	"		J. B. C.
100c	Pachuca	2180	"	"	"		C. & C.
100c	Orizava	2281	"	"	"		C. & C.
100c	Oaxaca	2380	"	Name	"		C. & C.
100c	Oaxaca	2380	"	No. name	V. Laid		C. & C.
100c	Morelia	2480	"	"	"		J. B. C.
100c	Morelia	2480	" (2)	Name	"		J. B. C.
100c	Morelia	2480	"	No. name	Wove		C. & C.
100c	Merida	2680	"	"	"		J. B. C.
100c	Matamores	2880	" (2)	Name	"		J. B. C.
100c	Maravatio	2980	"	No. name	"		C. & C.
100c	Jalapa	3380	"	Name	"		C. & C.
100c	Huyutla	3580	"	"	"		C. & C.
100c	Chihuahua	3980	"	"	"		J. B. C.
100c	Chacco	4180	"	"	V. Laid		J. B. C.
100c	Mexico	5480	"	"	"		J. B. C.

Stamps Watermarked La Croix Freres (New)

5c	Jalapa	3379	Above	Name	Broad hor. Laid	New	J. B. C.

Note: A 25c (1878) on wove and watermarked Papel Sellado is indicated as known to Lawrence (no number given) otherwise the 100c was the only stamp supposed to be thus watermarked in series B or C. The La Croix Freres stamp 5c is worth 2.50 unwatermarked, and watermarked is of course a discovery claimed by the writer. I would not venture to put a value on any of the above, for they are very scarce, especially the 5c, 25c and 50c. It looks as if I had the one known copy of the 50c and the 5c La Croix.

ERRORS

List of Known Double Surcharges of District Name, 1874-83

No.	District	Value	Paper	Surcharge	Authority
2	Zacatecas	4c	V. laid	Name carmine	C. & C.
2	Zacatecas	25c	Wove	" blue	C. & C.
3	Vera Cruz	10c or.	"	"	C. & C.
3	Vera Cruz	25c	"	"	J. B. C.
5	Tulancingo	25c	Thin wove	"	C. & C.
7	Tula	10c or.	Ord. wove	"	C. & C.
8	Tuxpan	10c "	"	"	C. & C.
8	Tuxpan	25c "	"	"	C. & C.
9	Toluca	25c	Thin wove	"	Heitman
10	Tehuacan	25c	"	" blue	C. & C.
12	Tepic	10c or.	Wove	" quadruple sur.	C. & C.
14	Tampico	10c "	Thin wove	" double violet	C. & C.
16	Tabasco	10c "	Ord. wove	"	C. & C.
17	S. L. Potosi	100c	"	"	C. & C.
17	S. L. Potosi	25c	"	"	C. & C.
17	S. L. Potosi	25c	Very thin wove	"	C. & C.
17	S. L. Potosi	50c			C. & C.
20	Puebla	10c bl.	Crisp wove	"	J. B. C.
20	Puebla	10c or.	Thin v. laid	"	C. & C.
20	Puebla	25c	"	"	C. & C.
22	Orizava	5c	Ord. v. laid	" carmine	C. & C.
22	Orizava	10c or.	Thin wove	" blue	C. & C.
26	Merida	5c	Ord. wove	"	C. & C.
27	Maravatio	10c or.	Thin wove	" green	C. & C.
36	Guanajuato	5c	Ord. wove	" blue	C. & C.
36	Guanajuato	10c or.	Thin wove	" blue	C. & C.
36	Guanajuato	50c	"	" carm. also blue	C. & C.
37	Guadalajara	10c or.	Ord. v. laid	"	C. & C.
37	Guadalajara	25c	Ord. wove	"	C. & C.
38	Durango	5c	Thin wove	" vermilion	C. & C.
38	Durango	5c	"	" blue	C. & C.
38	Durango	10c or.	"	" vermilion	C. & C.
38	Durango	25c or.	Ord. wove	" blue	C. & C.
40	Chiapas	5c	"	" blue	C. & C.
40	Chiapas	5c	Vert. laid	" blue	C. & C.
40	Chiapas	10c or.	Thin wove	" blue	C. & C.
44	Cocula	4c red or.	Ord. v. laid	"	C. & C.
44	Cocula	10c or.	"	"	C. & C.
44	Cocula	25c	Ord. wove	"	C. & C.
44	Cocula	100c	Ord. v. laid	"	C. & C.
44	Cocula	100c	"	" triple sur.	C. & C.
44	Cocula	25c	"	" one blue	C. & C.
		50c	Ord. wove	" one black	C. & C.
44	Moscotta	10c or.	Thin wove	" blue	C. & C.
47	C. Victoria	25c	Ord. wove	" blue	C. & C.
49	Colima	10c or.	Ord. v. laid	" blue	C. & C.
51	Apam	10c or.	Thin wove	" blue	C. & C.
54	Mexico	10c	"	"	J. B. C.

Numbers and dates found surcharged more than once (1874-1883)

No.	District	Value	Paper	Name color	Surcharge	Authority
3	Vera Cruz	50c	Thin wove	Name	381 sur. thrice	J. B. C.
3	Vera Cruz	10c or.	Thin wove	Name	382 sur. twice	C. & C.
3	Vera Cruz	25c	"	No name	382 "	"
7	Tula	10c or.	Hor. laid	No name	781 "	"
14	Tampico	5c	Thin wove	"	1483 "	J. B. C.

Numbers and dates found surcharged more than once (1874-1883)

No.	District	Value	Paper	Name color	Surcharge	Authority
14	Tampico	25c	Ord. wove	Name	1478 sur. twice	C. & C.
14	Tampico	50c	Ord. V. laid	"	1480 "	"
19	Queretaro	25c	Thin wove	No name	1983 "	"
25	Monterey	4c br. red	"	"	2581 "	"
25	Monterey	25c	"	Name	2582 "	"
26	Merida	5c	Ord. V. laid	No name	2680 "	J. B. C.
26	Merida	10c or.	Thin wove	No name	2682 sur. thrice	C. & C.
30	La Paz	100c	"	"	3081 sur. twice	"
35	Huejutla	50c	Ord. wove	Name	3578 "	Heitman
36	Guanajuato	25c	Thin wove	"(violet)	3682 "	J. B. C.
51	Apam	25c	Ord. wove	"	5178 "	C. & C.
54	Mexico	4c br. red	Thin wove	"	5482 or83 "	Heitman
54	Mexico	10c or.	"	"	5483 "	C. & C.

Surcharged With Date Only

District	Value	Paper	Name color	Date	Authority
Chiapas	50c	Thin wove	Mauve blue	82	C. & C.
Cordova	10c or.	"	Mauve	82	C. & C.
?	10c or.	"	No name	83	C. & C.
Tuxpan	5c	Ord. vert. laid	Name	82	C. & C.
?	10c or.	Ord. wove	No name	80	C. & C.
Apam	25c	Ord. vert. laid	Name	80	C. & C.

Errors in Surcharge of Numbers (1874-1883)

District	Value	Error	Paper	Name Color	Authority
Zacatecas	10c	883 for 283	Thin wove	Name carmine	C. & C.
"	25c	883 " 283	"	"	"
"	25c	883 " 283	"	No name	"
Vera Cruz	4c	1381 " 381	Ord. v. laid	"	"
"	10c	883 " 383	"	Name	"
"	25c	883 " 383	"	"	"
"	25c	281 " 381	Thin v. laid	"	"
Tulancingo	5c	581 " 681	Ord. v. laid	"	"
"	25c	581 " 681	"	"	"
Tula	25c	27? " 7?	?		Heitman
"	10c	3780 " 780	Ord. v. laid	"	C. & C.
"	10c	3781 " 781	Ord. wove	No name	"
"	25c	3781 " 781	Soft v. laid	"	"
"	10c	7781 " 781	Hor. laid	"	"
"	10c	4781 " 781	Ord. wove	"	"
"	10c	1781 " 781	Hor. laid	"	"
"	25c	1781 " 781	Soft v. laid	"	"
Toluca	10c	280 " 980	?	?	Heitman
"	10c	9982 " 982	Thin wove	Name violet	C. & C.
"	5c	9982 " 982	"	" "	"
"	25c	2980 " 980	Ord. wove	" blue	"
Tlaxcala	5c	1178 " 1378	Ord. v. laid	" violet	J. B. C.
"	10c*	1178 " 1378	Ord. wove	?	Heitman
"	25c	11? " 13?	?	?	"
"	100c	1178 " 1378	Ord. wove	" blue	C. & C.
"	10c	1278 " 1378	"	" "	"
"	10c	1278 " 1378†	Ord. v. laid	?	Heitman

*Black.

†Corrected by hand.

Errors in Surcharge of Numbers (1874-83), (Continued)

District	Value	Error	Paper	Name Color	Authority
Cocula	10c	4380 " 4480	Ord. v. laid	Name	C. & C.
"	25c	4380 " 4480	Ord. wove	"	"
Tepic	25c	2280 " 1280	Ord. v. laid	"	"
Tabasco	50c	26? " 16?‡		?	Heitman
"	50c	2679 " 1679§	Ord. wove	Name	C. & C.
S. L. Potosi	25c	1183 " 1783	Thin wove	"	"
S. L. Potosi	25c	1183 " 1783	"	No name	"
Saltillo	25c	2581 " 1881	Ord. v. laid	Name	"
Queretaro	5c	3580 " 1980	Ord. wove	?	Heitman
"	10c	3580 " 1980	Ord. v. laid	Name	J. B. C.
"	10c	3580 " 1980	Ord. wove	"	C. & C.
"	25c	3580 " 1980	"	"	"
"	50c	3580 " 1980	"	"	"
"	10c	1679 " 1979	Ord. v. laid	?	Heitman
Puebla	5c	2980 for 2080	Ord. v. laid	?	Heitman
"	10c	2980 " 2080	Ord. wove	Name	C. & C.
"	10c	2980 " 2080	Ord. v. laid	"	"
"	25c	2980 " 2080	Ord. wove	"	"
"	25c	2980 " 2080	Thin v. laid	"	"
"	100c	2980 " 2080	Quad. paper	None	"
"	100c	3? " 20?	?	?	Heitman
"	10c	2581 " 2081	Ord. v. laid	Name	C. & C.
"	10c	2382 " 2082*	Thin wove	"	"
"	25c	2383 " 2083	Thin wove	"	"
Pachuca	10c	1283 " 2183	"	"	"
"	50c	1283 " 2183	"	"	"
"	50c	2782 " 2182	"	"	"
Orizava	50c	2682 " 2282	"	"	"
Oaxaca	100c	2980 " 2380	Ord. v. laid	No name	"
Morelia	25c	2? " 24?	?	?	Heitman
"	10c	2081 " 2481	Ord. wove	Name	C. & C.
"	10c	2081 " 2481	"	No name	"
Monterey	5c	55? " 25?	?	?	Heitman
Merida	25c	2? " 26?	?	?	"
"	5c	2980 " 2680	Ord. v. laid	No name	J. B. C.
"	5c	2980 " 2680	"	Name	C. & C.
"	100c	2980 " 2680	Ord. wove	No name	"
"	100c	2980 " 2680	Wove, W.M.	"	"
Mazatlan	50c	72 ? " 27 ?	?	?	Heitman
Jilotepec	5c	380 " 3280	Ord. v. laid	No name	C. & C.
Jalapa	25c	3883 " 3383	Thin wove	Name	"
"	25c	3833 " 3383	"	No name	"
Parral	10c	3580 " 3480	Ord. v. laid	Name	"
Guanajuato	5c	3280 " 3680	"	No name	"
"	25c	3280 " 3680	"	"	"
Durango	10c	35 ? " 38 ?*		?	Heitman
"	10c	35 ? " 38 ?	?	?	"
"	100c	35 ? " 38 ?*		?	"
Chiapas	100c	5079 " 4079†	V. laid		C. & C.
"	10c	0081 " 4081	Ord. wove	Name blue	"
"	10c	0081 " 4081	"	No name	J. B. C.
Chalco	5c	21 ? " 41 ?	?	?	Heitman
"	10c	4683 " 4183	Thin wove	No name	"
C. Guzman	25c	1381 " 4381	Ord. v. laid	"	C. & C.
"	10c	2380 " 4380	Ord. wove	Name	"
Cuernavaca	25c	54 ? " 45 ?	?	?	Heitman

‡Probably 2679.
§Corrected by printing 2679 over 1679.
*Corrected by hand.
†4 printed over 5.

Errors in Surcharge of Numbers (1874-83), (Continued)

District	Value	Error	Paper	Name	Color	Authority
C. Bravos	25c	53 ? for 48 ?	?	?		Heitman
"	50c	4979 " 4879*				C. & C.
"	5c	2680 " 4880	Ord. v. laid	Name		"
"	10c	2880 " 4880	Ord. wove	"		"
"	25c	2880 " 4880	"	"		"
Aguascalientes	10c	5681 " 5281	Ord. v. laid	"		"
"	25c	5681 " 5281	Thin soft wove	"		"
"	25c	5681 " 5281	"	No name		"
Mexico	25c	4578 " 5478	Ord. wove	Name		"
"	25c	4578 " 5478	Ord. v. laid	"		"
"	10c	4580 " 5480	"	"		"
"	25c	4580 " 5480	Ord. wove	"		"
"	4c	4581 " 5481	Ord. v. laid	"		"
"	5c	4581 " 5481	"	"		"
"	10c	4581 " 5481	Thin v. laid	"		"
"	25c	4581 " 5481	"	"		"
"	25c	4582 " 5482	Thin wove	"		"
"	100c	45 ? " 54 ?	?	?		Heitman
"	5c	481 " 5481	Ord. v. laid	Name		C. & C.
"	10c	481 " 5481	Thin v. laid	"		"
"	25c	481 " 5481	"	"		"
"	25c	481 " 5481	Thin wove	"		"
"	100c	481 " 5481	?	?		Heitman
"	25c	5181 " 5481	Thin wove	Name		C. & C.

Errors in Surcharge of Dates

District	Value	Error	Paper	Name	Color	Authority
Zamora	50c	128 for 182	?	?		Heitman
Vera Cruz	25c	328 " 382	?	?		"
Hermosillo	25c	480 " 481	Ord. v. laid	No name		C. & C.
Tacubuya	50c	8015 " 1580	"	"		"
La Paz	10c	301 " 3081	Thin soft v. laid	"		"
Jalapa	10c	3333 " 3381	Ord. wove	"		J. B. C.
"	4c	3391 " 3381	Ord. v. laid	"		C. & C.
"	25c	3391 " 3381	Thin v. laid	"		"
"	25c	3391 " 3381	Ord. wove			J. B. C.
Durango	5c	3668 " 3881	Ord. v. laid	Vermilion		C. & C.
"	10c	3868 " 3881	Hor. laid	"		"
"	25c	3868 " 3881	Ord. v. laid	"		"
"	5c	3880 " 3881	"	"		"
"	10c	3880 " 3881	Ord. wove	"		"
"	25c	3880 " 3881	Ord. v. laid	"		"
Cordova	5c	4291 " 4281	Soft v. laid	Name		J. B. C.
C. Bravos	50c	488 " 4883	Very thin wove	No name		C. & C.
Mexico	10c	5489 " 5480	?	Name		Heitman
"	25c	5489 " 5480	Ord. wove	"		C. & C.
"	25c	548 " 5481 or 2	Soft v. laid	"		C. & C.
"	25c	54 2 " 5482	?	?		Heitman

Surcharge of Number and Date Inverted

No.	District	Value	Paper	Name	color	Authority
3	Vera Cruz	4c	Ord. wove	Name	088	J. B. C.
8	Tuxpan	50c	Very thin wove	Name	878	J. B. C.
16	Tabasco	5c	Ord. vert. laid	No name	6891	C. & C.
54	Mexico	50c	"	Name	0845	"
12	Tepic	10c	"	"	6721	"

*8 printed over

Surcharge With One or Two Figures Inverted

No.	District	Value	Paper	Name color		Authority
1	Zamora	25c	Ord. wove	Violet	179	C. & C.
2	Zacatecas	25c	"	Name	279	"
26	Merida	5c	Ord. v. laid	No name	2680	J. B. C.
26	"	5c	"	Name	2680	C. & C.
26	"	5c	"	No name	2680	(twice)"
26	"	100c	Ord. wove	"	2680	
54	Mexico	50c	Ord. v. laid	?	2981	Heitman

Error in Position of Figures and Mexico

4c	Ord. vert. laid	Name	5481	C. & C.
25c	Very thin wove	"	MEXICO 81 54 I X C E O M	C. & C.

Incorrect or Divided Grouping of Figures

District	Value		Error	Paper	Authority
Vera Cruz	5c	3 81	for 381	Ord. wove	C. & C.
"	10c	380	" 380	Ord. vert. laid	J. B. C.
"	25c	3 82	" 382	Thin wove	J. B. C.
"	25c	381	" 381	Ord. wove	C. & C.
Zacatecas	25c	2 82	" 282	Thin wove (blue)	"
Tula	25c	7 82	" 782	" "	"
Tuxpan	4c	8 83	" 883	?	Heitman
Toluca	10c	9 80	" 980	Ord. wove	"
"	25c	9 80	" 980	"	C. & C.
Tehuacan	5c	1082	" 1082	Ord. vert. laid	Heitman
Tlaxcala	10c	1382	" 1382	Ord. wove	"
Tula de T.	10c	6 80	" 680	Ord. vert. laid	C. & C.
"	100c	6 80	" 680	" "	"
S. L. Potosi	25c	17 82	" 1782	Thin wove	"
Puebla	10c	20 82	" 2082	"	"
"	25c	2 082	" 2082	"	"
Oaxaca	4c	2 380	" 2380	Ord. v. laid (blue)	"
"	5c	2380	" 2380	" "	J. B. C.
"	100c	2 380	" 2380	Ord. wove (blue)	C. & C.
"	10c	23 83	" 2383	Thin wove	"
"	100c	2 383	" 2383	"	"
Monterey	100c	2 583	" 2583	"	"
"	10c	2851	" 2581	Thin vert. laid	Heitman
Merida	25c	2 682	" 2682	" "	C. & C.
Lagos	50c	3180	" 3180	?	Heitman
Jalapa	10c	3 380	" 3380	Thin wove	C. & C.
"	50c	3380	" 3380	"	J. B. C.
Parral	10c	3 482	" 3482	"	C. & C.
"	25c	34 82	" 3482	?	Heitman
Guanajuato	25c	3 668	" 3668*		"
Chiapas	10c	4 081	" 4081	Ord. wove	C. & C.
Chalco	10c	41 83	" 4183	Thin wove	"
Mexico	10c	5482	" 5482	Ord. wove	"

*Date wrong.

Incorrect or Divided Grouping of Figures (Continued).

District	Value	Paper	Error			Authority
Pachuca	5c	Ord. vert. laid	3 is too small	thus:	217 3	Heitman
Lagos	10c	Thin wove	3 put in later	" :	318_3	"
Colima	10c	"	Second 5 too small	" :	5_582	"
Tlaxcala	25c	"	Fig. 1 put in later	" :	1_382	"
Lagos	25c	"	Fig. 3 put in later	" :	3_183	"
"	25c	Ord. vert. laid	Fig. 3 put in later	" :	3_{18_0}	"
Guanajuato	25c	Thin wove	Fig. 3 put in later	" :	3682	"
Colima	50c	Ord. wove	First 4 wrong type	" :	4278	"
Mexico	25c	"	First 5 too small	" :	5479	

Two Connected Stamps, One Surcharged With Number and Date and District, the Other With Number and Date Only

Saltillo	5c	Ord. wove	1881	J. B. C.
Orizava	25c	Ord. vert. laid	2281	C. & C.
Guadalajara	5c	Very thin wove	3782	"
Campeche	5c	Ord. wove	5081	"

Printed on both back and face, once with number and date, once without

Mexico	5c	Very thin wove	5483	J. B. C.

Essays, Issue 1874-83

I have essays of all the values imperforate in the colors finally adopted, and also the 50c and the 100c in black and the 50c in dark carmine. Doubtless others exist and apparently they are one and all very scarce.

Literature and Authorities

1885 M. Caillebotte: Le Timbre-Poste.
1886-7 Gilbert Lockyer: Translation of M. Caillebotte's work, with some additions.
1890 C. H. Mekeel: Philatelic Journal of America.
J. E. Escalante: Guanajuato, Catalogue.
L. Berger: Mexican Frank Cancellations, based on the work of Freiherrn v. Grunewald, Zurich.
F. Jager: Mexican Wells Fargo Envelopes. Senf's Monatsschrift, Jan., 1890.
A. Schoeller: Postal Cards of Mexico, in La Carte Postale, 1890.
1896 Frhrn. v. Schell and T. H. Anheisser, based on the work of A. Puschel of Berlin. Heitman's Handbuch der Philatelie, Vol. II.
1900 H. Collin and H. L. Calman, aided by A. E. Lawrence: Catalogue for Advanced Collectors (published separately).
R. Lowenhagen: The Stamps of Mexico (1895-99) Germania-Bericht, 1900, No. 15, p. 158.
1903 J. Marco del Pont, Buenos Aires.
1909-10 R. Fretzel: Notes on the Stamps of Mexico, Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society.
W. C. Bellows: Campeche. Some notes on the most remarkable postage stamps ever issued. New York, 1909.
W. T. Wilson and E. W. Wetherell: The 1868-72 Issues of Mexico. The Philatelic Journal of India, 1909, p. 234.
Chapman and Wilson: The Eagle and Maximilian Issues of Mexico.
E. W. Wetherell: A note on the 25c (1874-83) (3 plates), Philatelic Journal of India, 1909.
1917 Charles J. Phillips: The Stamps of Mexico (1856-72).

In addition, Mr. Phillips calls attention to the work on the early issues, 1868-72, by Mr. J. G. Barron, to articles upon retouches and plates, issue 1868, published by Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. P. L. Pemberton, and finally refers to Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg as having advanced a very long way in plating the issues of 1856, 1861, 1866, and 1868.

Noted Collectors of Mexican Stamps

The following is a list of gentlemen known to the writer to possess or to have formed at some date a noted collection of the stamps of Mexico, nearly all of whom have contributed at some time to the literature relating thereto. Many exist, without doubt, to whom attention has not been called. Collections associated with names that are starred are known or presumed to be dispersed.

Aguirre, A.	Mexico City, Mexico (1914)
Anheisser, J. H.	Dusseldorf, Germany, 1895
Breitfuss	Petrograd, Russia*
Berger, L.	(1890)
Boemcken, v.	Hamburg, Germany
Brockelmann, J. B.	Bremen, Germany
Bellows, W. C.	New York, 1908 U. S. A.*
Barron, J. H.	London, England
Caillebotte, M.	Paris, 1885, France*
Collyer	Mexico City, Mexico*
Cronthal, Ritter von	Vienna, Austria
Chapman, S.	London, England
Collin, H.	New York, U. S. A. 1900*
Calman, H. L.	New York, U. S. A. 1900*
de Coppet, F.	New York, U. S. A.*
Escalante, J.	Guanayuago, Mexico
Engels, Rittmeister H.	Wanderbeck, Germany
Ferrary, Count	Paris, France
Frederick, R.	Grandenz, Germany
Freutzel, R.	
Gudhert, C.	Paris, France
Grunewald, Freiherr von	Zurich, Switzerland
Gebhard, E.	Volwinkle, Germany
Hollick, R.	Birmingham, England
Hall, T. W.	London, England
Hausburg, L. L. R.	London, England
Jager, F.	Germany, 1890
Kalkhoff, Dr.	Berlin, Germany
Kunhardt, G. T.	
Krapp, W.	Vienna, Austria, 1911
Larish, G.	Munich, Bavaria
Luff, J. N.	New York, U. S. A.
Lawrence, A. E.	New York, 1900*
Lockyer, G.	London, England, 1887*
Lehmkuhl, A.	Hamburg, Germany
Lowenhagen, R.	Reinbeck, Germany
Marco del Pont, J.	Buenos Aires, Arg. Republic, 1903
Meyer	
Moens, J. B.	Paris, France
Moschkau, A.	
Maury, A.	Paris, France
Mekeel, C. H.	St. Louis, U. S. A. 1890*

Needaus	New York, U. S. A.
Pinon, C.	Mexico City, Mexico
Pizarro, G. H.	
Pemberton, P. L.	London, England
Phillips, C. J.	London, England, 1917
Puschell, A.	Berlin, Germany, 1893
Reigelsperger, C.	Vienna, Austria
Schoeller, A.	Germany, 1890
Schafer, Dr.	Meissen, Germany
Schroder, Herr	Meissen, Germany
Schmeckpeper, E.	Los Angeles, U. S. A.
Schell, Freiherr v.	Dusseldorf, Germany
Taylor, E. M.	Altadena, U. S. A.
Tapling, T. K.	London, England
Tietjen, J.	Mexico City, Mexico
Ugarte, S.	Guadalajara, Mexico
Wilson, W. T.	Birmingham, England
Wilkinson, M.	England
Wetherell, E. W.	India, 1909

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The author will be very appreciative if any omissions or corrections noted are called to his attention. Varieties missing in his collection, as indicated by stars or otherwise, will, if submitted, be inspected with exceptional interest. Address: J. B. Chittenden, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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